

Intimation.

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PRODUCERS
OFTHE MOST
UP-TO-DATE
TIME AND
LABOUR-SAVING

DEVICES.

IN
MODERN
OFFICE
FITTING.

FILING

CABINETS

With nests of
drawersSUITABLE FOR
Every Description

of

NUMERICAL

and

ALPHABETICAL

FILING

DESKS,

CHAIRS,

TABLES,

BOOKCASES,

CUPBOARDS, &c.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1910.

GUN-RUNNING IN PERSIAN
GULF.

ENGLISH LADY SUEW FOR £12,000.

PARIS REVELATIONS OF A REMARKABLE
PROJECT.Paris, June 6.
Details of an extraordinary project for gun-running in the Persian Gulf were explained this afternoon in the Paris Tribunal of Commerce.

The scheme was a romantic and alluring one, with profits beyond the dream of avarice, for, while the ostensible business of the expedition was to be lucrative pearling, an equally or still more profitable traffic in arms and ammunition was to be carried on. The strangest part of the whole story was that this dazzling enterprise was to be financed by an English lady, and another not less romantic feature in the case was that the author of the scheme, who was also to have taken command personally of the expedition, is an old gentleman of seventy years of age, residing at Marseilles.

What caused the project to fall through was the discovery by the lady, as she asserts, of its real character and the consequent risks involved; though on the other side it is contended that she was well aware that gun-running was part of the plan and that her backing out of the contract which was entered into on the subject was an afterthought.

The case came before the Court in the form of an action for breach of contract brought by M. Tramier, of Marseilles, against Mrs. Clarke, residing in Paris, damages to the amount of £12,000 being claimed.

A CONTRACT REPUDIATED.

M. Tramier's version of the dispute was set forth at great length by an eloquent member of the Marseilles Bar, Maître Vitagliano, who explained that Mrs. Clarke had repudiated the contract on the ground that she had been kept in ignorance of the real character of the proposed expedition, to which contention he replied that she was fully cognizant of every detail.

The contract was signed in June, 1909, and the expedition was to last seven or eight months, and was to be financed by Mrs. Clarke to the extent of £5,000, while M. Tramier was to be the leader of the expedition and to share equally with her all the profit. The main purpose was to be the prosecution of pearl fishing, of which M. Tramier had great experience and special knowledge, but other business was to be conducted incidentally, including traffic in arms and ammunition.

Counsel declared that for some months the contract was actually carried out by Mrs. Clarke. M. Tramier, after concluding it, returned to Marseilles and looked out for a suitable steamer, receiving in the meanwhile from Mrs. Clarke the regular salary agreed upon, namely, £500 per month. He also engaged with her concurrence an assistant—one Ibrahim. A choice of five or six different vessels was submitted to Mrs. Clarke, who about the same time was seeking to purchase a steamer in England.

COULD NOT TAKE PART IN GUN-RUNNING. Then came a prolonged period of silence, all letters addressed to Mrs. Clarke remaining unanswered, and finally the whole contract was repudiated by her on the pretext that gun-running had been no part of the original proposal and constituted a business in which she could not participate. Counsel contended that the introduction of arms into Muscat, which was a free port, was not prohibited.

The French Minister for Foreign Affairs had been consulted on the point, and had replied that there was no clause in the commercial code which prohibited the entry of arms into Muscat from France; also that vessels sailing under the French flag could not be searched without the express authorisation of the French Government. They were also assured that suspected vessels could only be called upon to show papers identifying their nationality, and that the cargo could not be searched.

It was estimated that the projected expedition would have yielded a net profit of something like £44,000. It was the outcome of five years of thought and preparation by his venerable client and had swallowed up all his available capital and the disappointment caused by the breach of contract was a blow to him from which at 70 years of age he could hardly be expected to recover.

LADY DAZZLED BY PROMISED PROFITS. On the other side equally eloquent pleas were entered by Mrs. Clarke's counsel, Maître Sayat of the Paris Bar, who described the scheme as a wild dream of M. Tramier, and ridiculed what he called the miraculous profits held out to induce Mrs. Clarke to finance it.

M. Tramier, he said, after passing the greater part of his life in the service of a shipping company trading in Persian waters, had passed into retirement and settled at Marseilles. Conceiving this adventurous dream, he had looked about for someone willing to provide the money necessary to put it into execution. Finally he succeeded in persuading Mrs. Clarke to enter into a contract to do so. He detailed her with the huge profits to be derived from pearl fishing, professing an expert knowledge of that business, but as soon as Mrs. Clarke ascertained the adventurous nature of the scheme in contemplation and understood the risks involved, she resolved to retire from the undertaking.

M. Tramier was well aware of the dangers attending such an enterprise. In Persia, in 1909, the revolution was in full swing, and Turkey was almost equally perturbed, and a sharp look-out was being kept in the Persian Gulf for contraband of war. When, therefore, Mrs. Clarke discovered that gun-running was really the main object of the expedition, she naturally did not wish to be in any way concerned in it.

LADY WAS TO BEAR ALL THE LOSS. Counsel, moreover, contended that the contract was null and void on account of its speculative nature. The entire enterprise was to be carried out in Mrs. Clarke's name and at her risk, and she was to bear all the loss that might accrue, and M. Tramier, while really in a position of a paid servant, was to live a full half of all profit. He maintained that Mrs. Clarke had been misled and deceived. Whatever M. Tramier might say, he knew it was impossible to go into the Persian Gulf and sell arms.

He further argued that since Mrs. Clarke was to be the sole owner of the steamer the vessel could not sail under the French flag, she being a British subject; and the ship would, consequently, have been obliged to sail under the British flag, and every British gunboat would have the right to search her.

M. Tramier, defendant's counsel further contended, never had any serious idea of pearl fishing. The sole object of the proposed expedition was gun-running, and he asked the Court to decide that when Mrs. Clarke discovered this, she was perfectly entitled to withdraw from the contract.

The Court has reserved its judgment.

Intimations.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and fruitless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

CAGBEEK MAISON Co., Hongkong.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley, TO-MORROW, the 9th July, 1910, commencing at 3.30 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

REGINALD F. O. MASTER,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1910.

G. H. H. R.

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF LABOUR and JUNK in connection with the Catalogue of H.M. Ship, &c., at Hongkong for a period of 12 months from the 1st August, 1910.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than Noon, on the 16th July, 1910.

A deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons tendering. This will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of tender.

The right is reserved of rejecting all or any tenders, and of accepting any portion of a tender.

EDGAR WATTS,
Naval Store Officer.H.M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 4th July, 1910.

(405)

FRENCH STORE.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous

customers and the public in general

that we have been appointed Agent

for the "CREME SIMON" and

all Simon's Produces for Toilet

Requisites, Perfumery, Powder,

Soap, etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

HONGKONG, 21st January, 1910.

(47)

HUNG ON & CO.,

SHOW ROOM AND STORE

at the Premises formerly occupied by

A. CHIE & CO.,

174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS AND

FURNITURE

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver

Plated, Glass and Iron Wares of all

descriptions, always on hand, for sale or on

hire at moderate rates.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910.

(413)

KWONG FUNG YUEN,

HEAD OFFICE—No. 83, Des Voeux Road West

TIMBER YARDS—Kensington Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS,

SAW MILL OWNERS,

AND

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

TO

H.B.M. Naval and Military

Authorities.

HAVE always on hand large stock of

American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon

Pine, Teak, Yacal, Hardwoods, Oregon Spar,

Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions.

Inspection invited to the Yards.

Best Terms.

Quick delivery.

LEUNG TAI,

Managing Director.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910.

(111)

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,

ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

(14)

NEW SHOP

JUST OPENED!!

DO NOT MISS LOOKING AT

OUR WONDERFUL SELEC-

TIONS OF

RARE JEWELS,

&c., &c., &c.

MOHIDEEN &

CO.

Dealers in

CEYLON PRECIOUS

STONES, &c.,

38 & 40, QUEEN'S ROAD

CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1910.

(14)

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate

in literature, has been a teacher

to European officials and merchants in this

Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Euro-

peans to pass in the Chinese examination, and

is possessed of a first rate certificate as a

Chinese teacher. He has also a good know-

ledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese

language are requested to write care to

Hongkong Telegraph office or direct to 37,

Hollywood Road, and floor.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910.

(71)

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRAGS (TABLETS) FORM.

SELF CURE NO FORTIONS

MARVEL UPON MARVELS

NO SUFFERING

NEED NOW DESPAIR

Without trusting a doctor's bill or falling into

the clutches of quackery, any suffering bodily

and economically cure himself without the know-

ledge of a second party. By the introduction of

this NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION.

A complete revolution has been wrought in the

department of medical science, while thousands

have been restored to health and happiness who

for years previously, pined away, slowly dragging

out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign

remedy for all diseases, according to the

laws of the body, which does irreparable harm by

laying the foundation of sickness and other

diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign

remedy for primary and secondary skin

diseases, eruptions, pains and swelling of the

limbs, and all these complaints which, surgery

and surgery are especially but erroneously

supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the

whole system through the blood and thoroughly

eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign

remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired

memory, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, loss of

indigestion, pain in the back and head, and all

diseases resulting from the use of opium, and

all diseases which the faculty of medicine

cannot cure or even relieve.

THERAPION No. 4—The Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the eye, which

is the most powerful and effective remedy

known to man.

THERAPION No. 5—The Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the throat, which

is the most powerful and effective remedy

known to man.

THERAPION No. 6—The Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the lungs, which

is the most powerful and effective remedy

known to man.

THERAPION No. 7—The Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the stomach, which

is the most powerful and effective remedy

known to man.

THERAPION No. 8—The Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the bowels, which

is the most powerful and effective remedy

known to man.

THERAPION No. 9—The Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the bladder, which

is the most powerful and effective remedy

known to man.

THERAPION No. 10—The Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the prostate, which

is the most powerful and effective remedy

known to man.

THERAPION No. 11—The Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the uterus, which

is the most powerful and effective remedy

known to man.

THERAPION No. 12—The Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the vagina, which

is the most powerful and effective remedy

known to man.

THERAPION No. 13—The Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the ovaries, which

is the most powerful and effective remedy

known to man.

THERAPION No. 14—The Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the fallopian tubes, which

is the most powerful and effective remedy

known to man.

THERAPION No. 15—The Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the peritoneum, which

is the most powerful and effective remedy

known to man.

THERAPION No. 16—The Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the pleura, which

is the most powerful and effective remedy

known to man.

THERAPION No. 17—The Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the lungs, which

is the most powerful and effective remedy

known to man.

THERAPION No. 18—The Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the heart, which

is the most powerful and effective remedy

known to man.

THERAPION No. 19—The Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the arteries, which

is the most powerful and effective remedy

known to man.

THERAPION No. 20—The Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the veins, which

is the most powerful and effective remedy

known to man.

THERAPION No. 21—The Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the capillaries, which

is the most powerful and effective remedy

known to man.

THERAPION No. 22—The Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the skin, which

is the most powerful and effective remedy

known to man.

THERAPION No. 23—The Sovereign

remedy for all diseases of the hair, which

is the most powerful and effective remedy

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt
Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE

FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT

in PIN'S and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ALL-ANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

power, like the present one, by promising impossible economies, that it "would throw away the Empire to save sixpence on the Estimates." In the case of that Government this saying was exaggerated, but had a solid substratum of truth. For that Government's extravagances were still paying today. We now repeat the phrase about the persons in power at Westminster. That wind-bag Colonel Seely was a pro-Boer and a flatterer of the Puritan party throughout. It seems a pity that such an individual should be able to bully a Colonial Government and by depriving it of its revenue tax a large population that having no vote cannot retaliate on him. It is a sad reflection on the common sense of the electorate at Home. It is also an argument for the Imperial Federalists, who have all along desired to see our Colonial communities represented in the Imperial Parliament. It is incongruous and immoral that our Colonial Governments should be so utterly in the power of the Home Departments, and also that the latter should be so hopelessly in the power of the Cabinet, which nowadays appears so hopelessly in the power of the demon of demagoguery.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French Mail of the 7th June has been delivered in London.

Mr. Ukita, Japanese Vice-Consul at Shanghai, has been transferred temporarily to Nanking.

A BUTCHER was awarded one month's hard labour at the Magistracy this morning for assaulting a prostitute at Shek-long-tui.

A CHINESE student was awarded six months' hard labour at the Magistracy this morning for the larceny of \$1,200 from a medicine dealer's shop at 23, Connaught Road Central.

The general agent of the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited, has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli Maatschappij, Amsterdam:—"Sold 450 bales tobacco, guilders 88."

"DS" LETTER cannot be published. If he has any personal grievance against any private individual, the *Telegraph* cannot be made the vehicle for the ventilation of his differences, which are not of the least public interest.

SIX Chinese were charged at the Magistracy this morning for having opium in their possession. One of the men was fined \$55 while the rest of the defendants were discharged. Another native was fined \$50 for a similar offence.

THE Japanese business delegates who have been touring in China arrived at Nanking on the 7th ult. They expressed their appreciation of the cordial reception they had met with in China, and are eager to prepare a good reception for the Chinese business-men who are to visit Japan next Spring.

TWO ice-breakers, named the *Argonaut* and *Tamir*, for the Russian Government, arrived in Shanghai from home a few days ago, and after an overhaul will proceed on to Vladivostok. They are to try and keep the harbour open during the coming winter.

MR Sidney Barton, H. B. M. Vice-Consul at Shanghai, and Mrs Barton left Shanghai on the 3rd inst. by the Siberian mail for home. Mr Barton is relieved in Shanghai by Mr. B. Twyman, whom old residents are very glad to welcome back to the Settlements.

LIEUTENANT Shirase, whose plan for a North Polar expedition was frustrated by the Russo-Japanese War, will leave Tokyo at the end of August on an expedition to the South Pole. He will be accompanied by one astronomer, one geologist and eight other persons.

WHEN an action was mentioned this morning before Mr. Justice Hazleard, Acting Police Judge, in the Summary Court, Mr. Davidson informed his Lordship that he had not seen his client and he did not know whether his friend had seen him. His Lordship's features were seen to relax into a smile.

M. AUSTEN Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, on the 1st inst., condemned Mr. Lloyd George's over-optimistic view of the finances. The surplus claimed was merely the work of his imagination. The Government, he added, instead of fulfilling its pledges of economy, had increased expenditure by eleven millions.

CARRYING P300,000 worth of pearls which he will sell in Paris, the Sultan of Sulu set out from Jolo on June 12, on the *Tringganu* for a trip around the world. Fourteen persons, including the principal headmen and body of his dominions, accompany him. The expenses of the Sultan's trip will be defrayed by \$10,000 gold which represents four years' income from the Borneo provinces over which Great Britain has a protectorate.

THE three men who were charged with breaking into a clock-store at 17, Chu Loong Street and stealing 22 cases of clocks were again brought up before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this afternoon. Further evidence having been called two of the men were committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, the remaining man being discharged. Inspector Langley prosecuted and Mr. E. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the second defendant.

THE following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra district and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijl-Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat, Id.

Daily aggregate output of crude petroleum in tanks at date 59,000 cases
Crude petroleum in tanks at date 30,000 cases
Kerosene made since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram 94,000 cases
Kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram 110,000 cases
Kerosene in stock at refinery at date 69,000 cases

Canton Opium Tax.

VIGOROUS REPRESENTATIONS TO
PROVINCIAL VICEROY.PERSISTENT VIOLATION OF TREATY MAY LEAD
TO REVISION OF OPIUM AGREEMENT.

"We have been courteously favoured by the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce with a copy of the complete correspondence on the vexed question of the establishment of the opium monopoly at Canton. The despatches exchanged between the opium merchants, the Chamber of Commerce, the Government, the Consul-General at Canton and H.B.M. Charge d'Affaires at Peking, are of engrossing interest, but their length precludes the possibility of their publication in full in these columns. The subject-matter of the correspondence has, however, been correctly reported in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and in the present issue we need only give the latest despatches to bring the report up to date:—

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,
1st July, 1910.
Sir,—I beg to confirm the Chamber of Commerce telegram to Your Excellency of 22nd instant forwarded through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation reading as follows:—

"Canton opium question still unsettled, 'trade absolutely demoralized in consequence, situation very grave, request take steps immediately withdrawal taxation and regulations tending to monopoly, delay in creating heavy losses merchants prompt action absolutely necessary to save situation.'"

"HEWETT, Chairman,"
and have now to acknowledge receipt of your reply through the Hongkong Government as follows:—

"I have made a fresh protest at the 'Wai-Wai-Pu' against the additional tax of 'foreign opium in a treaty port, and I have urged that the regulations should be suspended as regards foreign opium pending reference to His Majesty's Government."

"(Sgd.), Max Muller."

I would take this opportunity of thanking Your Excellency for what you have done in the matter.

The Hongkong Government has now forwarded to this Chamber a copy of the Consul-General's despatch dated Canton 25th June addressed to the Acting Governor-General of the Liang Kwang Provinces and we are glad to note that that official has at last protested against the imposition of the tax on raw opium and the creation of a monopoly. This latter the Consul-General at one time stated did not exist as the so-called monopolist had ceased doing business and was merely engaged as a Government official in controlling the Opium Trade. This view was, however, based apparently on imperfect information, as the Kwong Wing Yuen firm while holding the monopoly are still engaged in the purchase and re-sale of raw opium and the ball of opium which was purchased on the 10th June at the request of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. was procured from the Kwong Wing Yuen firm.

I now enclose copy of a translation of a proclamation issued in Canton by the Provincial Authorities containing a defence of their action in regard to the raw opium trade.

This document speaks for itself and is clear proof, if further proof were required, that the local Chinese Authorities have violated the Treaties.

In spite of repeated assurances to the contrary it is very evident that the real reason for the enforcement of the regulations to which we take exception is now—as it always has been in the past—a desire to increase the Provincial Revenue.

The new tax is estimated to bring in some six million dollars per annum of which 4½ millions will be paid by the imported "foreign opium."

The arrangement is that the Canton Authorities are to receive 8% of this new revenue while 50% is to go to the Government Monopolist.

One important point to be ascertained is whether the statement made by the Chinese Officials that a similar tax is imposed on native opium as on foreign opium is correct.

Up to the present, it has not been possible to state whether this is so or not, but I would direct Your Excellency's attention to Section 8 in the Proclamation already referred to which appears to point to the fact that native opium may not be fully taxed.

Officials are to be stationed in certain districts to watch the sales of opium, but no such officials are to be appointed in the Western districts of Kwangtung, i.e., in the part of the province chiefly served with native opium.—I have, &c.,

(Sgd.), EDWARD A. HEWETT,
Chairman.

His Excellency W. G. Max Muller,
H.B.M.'s Charge d'Affaires,
Peking.

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,
1st July, 1910.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, a copy of a communication addressed by this Chamber to-day to His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Peking, in reference to the imposition of an additional tax on opium at Canton.—I am, &c.,

(Sgd.) A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.

HON. MR. A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Secretary of State,

Foreign Office,

London.

Referring To My Telegram

Tenth June Tax and Monopoly Regulations

Bill In Force Opium

Trade Still Demoralized Charges

D'Affaires Status Protected Against

And Asked Suspension
Regulations Pending Reference British
Government (Stop). Up To
The Present Without Effect
Hawett, Chairman.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1910.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 6th July, 1910.

Sir,—With reference to my letter No. 6854/08 of the 1st instant, I am directed to transmit for your information the enclosed copy of a further protest which was addressed by His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Canton to the Acting Governor-General of the Liang Kwang Provinces on the 5th instant.—I am, &c.,
(Sgd.), A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

H. B. M. Consulate General,
Canton, July 5, 1910.

Your Excellency.—In continuation of my communication of the 25th June on the subject of the new levy on 'balled opium,' I have the honour to state that I am in possession of two further receipts for foreign raw opium purchased from the importing houses, both of which bear an endorsement to the effect that the levy was paid at time of purchase, in one case the endorsement being made by means of wooden stamp, thereby clearly indicating that this is to be the established procedure.

I need hardly say that this is a distinct violation of the Chefoo Convention—a violation, which, if persisted in, may lead to a revision on the part of His Majesty's Government of the terms of the opium agreement—and I have to request Your Excellency to be good enough to take immediate steps to have this method of collecting the tax suspended. Paragraph 2 of the Additional Article to the Chefoo Convention lays down that, in addition to the tariff duty, foreign opium shall pay a sum not exceeding Tls. 80 per chest as *li-shen*, the payment of this amount being in commutation of all charges on the drug on its way into the interior, where on arrival it has, on the package being opened, be subject to further charges, so long as such charges are equally levied on native opium.

Your Excellency must be aware that, according to Treaty and established practice thereunder, foreign steamer-imported goods for use in a Treaty Port are liable to no charges other than the tariff import duty, and that, therefore, strictly speaking, opium consumed in a Treaty Port should not be liable to *li-shen*. His Majesty's Government, however, in consenting to the imposition of the Tls 80 transit like, even on opium consumed in a treaty port, did so on the distinct understanding that this payment freed it from all further charges whatsoever in the Treaty Port. This was a generous concession made to China, as was the agreement to diminish gradually imports of opium from India in order to assist the opium suppression policy of the Chinese Government. It is therefore surprising to find a province of the Empire requiring this treatment by the imposition of illegal imposts and by unduly interfering with British Trade.

I have accordingly again earnestly to urge Your Excellency to take action in the sense desired and to warn Your Excellency that, in event of the continuance of the practices complained of, the Government of Kwangtung will be held responsible.—I have, &c.,
(Sgd.), J. W. JAMIESON,
Consul-General.

His Excellency YAUW,
Acting Governor-General at the Liang Kwang.

THE RECEIVER ACTION.

A QUESTION OF COSTS.

Before Mr. Justice Hazleard, Acting Police Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, the case was mentioned in which John McNeeney, Seth, Receiver and Manager of the A Dai firm, is seeking to recover from To Ki the sum of \$180, being the amount drawn from the firm for leaving the firm's employment without giving notice. Mr. B. Johnson, of Messrs. Dinnys and Bowley, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. C. Wilson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, represented the defendant.

Mr. Wilson said that the last time the action was mentioned he took the objection that his friend's action was irregular in that the Receiver was joined as a party to the action. His Lordship at the time adjourned the case. It now appeared that his friend had obtained an *ex-parte* order. He submitted that that was not sufficient to make the action regular, as the order was obtained after the writ was issued. He submitted that he was entitled to costs up-to-date.

His Lordship—It's no use giving them leave to issue a fresh writ.

Mr. Wilson—I'm entitled to costs up-to-date. His Lordship—We'll discuss the question of cost.

The case was then adjourned.

THE *L. and C. Express* says:—All recent arrivals from Singapore speak of the more cheerful aspect of affairs both there and in the Straits generally as a result of the in-gathering that rubber has afforded. The resultant effect has been that many Europeans and Chinese alike have either amassed fortunes or at least a considerable competence. The Straits had not had very good times for the preceding three years, but a stream of dollars has poured into the territory during the last year.

THE *Davao News* calls attention to an increasing trade in Japanese girls and children, who are said to be enticed to Singapore where they are sold to the highest bidder. It reports the arrest of a Singapore woman at Tanjong Pagar who was charged with getting children to be adopted as hers. She met with great success, owing to the poverty-stricken Japanese being only too willing to sell their children or give them away to rich folk. This woman gave out that she had much property at Singapore which would pass to the adopted children on her death.

A YEAR'S RECORD IN JAPAN.

RESULTS CONSIDERED GOOD.

Through the Japanese Consulate-General in Hongkong, we have had courteously transmitted to us from Marquis T. Katsura, Minister of Finance, a copy of the tenth Financial and Economical Annual of Japan, issued by the Department of Finance in Tokyo, from the Government Printing Office there. It is a bulky volume, running into more than 200 pages, and constitutes a very complete record of the Finance Department's work during the past year. At the beginning of the book there is a large scale map of Japan as well as coloured diagrams illustrative, in a way easily to be understood, of all that follows on in the letter-press. From a study of the economic conditions shadowed forth in the "Annual," it appears that at the beginning of the fiscal year 1909-10 it had not only been expected that the money market would take a favourable turn but that hopes were entertained in the commercial world as well as in the economic of returning activity in the

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN

markets where the price of silver had slightly recovered. But the stiffening of the market was not up to expectations; and a result of irregularities having taken place in connection with several Japanese commercial companies, implicating some of the banks too, the general feeling was one of great depression. This was the prevailing state of things at the end of the first half of the year. In the second half, still, this general spirit of dejection remained despite of the conclusion of the Korea and China agreements and the good rice harvest.

But upon looking back upon the condition of the money market, it would be found that in consequence of the depression of trade since 1908, the demand for capital was seriously curtailed, and not only was the scheme of reductions on Bank deposits severely carried through but also the importation of

FOREIGN CAPITAL gave indications of increase every day, so that the circulation of money became still more sluggish. If it were not too dry a subject for the ordinary reader, we should be inclined to go more deeply into a consideration of the methods employed by the Finance Department of Japan. Be it understood, however, that these methods are wholly admirable and, in the result, give to the student of them a clear, succinct, and facile grasp of the great essential facts wrapped up therein.

Without going too strenuously into an array of figures, it may be mentioned that although the depression of trade and slackness of the money market were at home as above described, fair results were obtained in the foreign trade. The total volume of imports and exports was yen 807,319,000 (L81,690,771), being a decrease of yen 7,190,000 (L736,454) on the preceding year, which was due to a fall in the prices of the commodities imported and exported, and not to a falling-off in their quantity. If we compare the exports and imports separately, we find that there was an increase of yen 34,860,000 (L3,570,614) in the exports and a decrease of yen 4,050,000 (L430,078) in the imports, so that whereas there was an excess of imports over exports of yen 58,010,000 (L5,941,821) in 1908, the exports exceeded the imports by yen 18,010,000 (L1,836,995) last year. An examination of the articles of

IMPORT AND EXPORT

shows that the increase of exports was mainly due to an increased sale of cotton yarn and tissues, matches, and other goods suitable for Chinese markets upon the revival of the Japanese trade with that country and also to a very brisk sale of raw silk, the sale of which rose to an unprecedented amount notwithstanding a fall in its price; while the principal causes of the decrease of imports were a reduced demand for vessels, machinery, and other industrial appliances and textiles in consequence of inactivity of enterprise at home and curtailment in the national expenditure, and a decrease of imported rice as a result of a rich crop in the country. The decrease of wheat flour, sugar, and kerosene was due, it is true, to reduced consumption, but must also be attributed in part to increased manufacture of these articles at home. Although the volume of trade last year was inferior to that at the time of increasing prosperity of trade at home and abroad after the Russian war, still, when it is remembered that the balance of trade has become favourable, the result must be considered to be good.

Although the economic condition last year was already stated, it was due to the depression of the public spirit and general curtailment of expenditures as a reaction against the prosperous condition

AFTER THE WAR;

It must by no means be regarded as a sign of the decline of national resources. Consequently, while the cry of inactivity of enterprise was heard on all sides, promising undertakings were carried on with fair success. The total amount of capital of newly-established banks and companies and the increase of capital in those already established came up to yen 124,000,000 (L12,701,014) was paid up; and although part of this capital was required for adjustment of debts and reorganisation of capital, it serves at least to indicate the degree of expansion of enterprise. Further, the foreign trade has become in its tendency favourable to the Japanese and the nation still is prudently making its efforts to curtail its expenditures; and this husbanding of resources will be the cause of increased wealth and will provide means for economic expansion in the future.

In a revision of the actual financial statement, one naturally falls less of engrossing interest than in that retrospect which has been sketched above. The essential figures, however, have been given already. In turning, though, to discuss some of the more or less important departments which come under the heads of the two great categories named above, one comes across a good deal of matter that points to the wonderful, indeed phenomenal, progress that Japan

has achieved within recent years. Even to leave out of account for the time being her

RAILWAY ENTERPRISES.

there is matter for interest and instruction to any one who cares to set to and study the gist of some of the lesser or subsidiary departments. For instance, under the heading of "Forestry" we read:—"As Japan has a fertile soil and humid climate, she is very rich in forests. Indeed, forests occupy an area of 22,000,000 chō, or seventy-two per cent. of the total area of the country, and one-third of it is taken up by State forests. Yet forestry did not make progress in Japan, because the area of forests was too great; the mountainous districts were so extensive as to make communication difficult, and the general ideas of forestry were in a backward state. But the recent development of commerce and industry in Japan has tended to increase the

DEMAND FOR TIMBER.

for use as railway, shipbuilding, mining, and industrial material; and for building, road-making and fuel; and furthermore, the demand for it is very great in Korea and Manchuria which are poor in forests. Moreover, with the gradual development of means of communication, forestry will become a very promising industry, indeed it has lately grown active. The Government energetically made plans for the reform of the forestry administration; and by making grants for stimulating the planting of trees by the people, encouraged afforestation with trees of important descriptions, and by revising the Forestry Law, urged the utilization and opening of forests and is also making efforts for the advantageous management of State forests.

STOCK-BREEDING.

Again, we learn that a great deal of attention has been given by the Government towards the improvement of horses and cattle. The Government Stock Breeding Farms (two cattle farms and one poultry farm) were especially established where matters pertaining to the improvement, rearing and distribution of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, the daily products, bacon-curing, the cultivation of fodder, are managed and experiments are made. There are at present three Government Studs for breeding and one-stallion Remounting Depot for rearing and training, from there stallions are distributed among thirteen depots which are situated in important localities and mated with privately-owned mares. The Government specially leased bulls and stallions to private applicants for the purpose of improving the breed of horses and cattle. In 1905 a special office called the Bureau of Horse-breeding Administration was established to take charge of the breeding, improvement, and general management of horses. Several large pastures under the management of the Imperial Household also produce every year many horses and cattle of good quality and have had a highly beneficial influence on the improvement of livestock.

In much the same way other industries are touched upon, such as fishing, mining, etc. On the whole, the "Annual" from its contents leads one to believe that, as already stated, the Japanese have successfully countered a bad time of depression and that they may look for better things in the ensuing twelve months.

The Tenth Financial and Economic Annual of Japan, 1910. The Department of Finance, Tokyo: Printed by the Government Printing Office.

A DRAPEE'S CLAIM.

SUIT AGAINST BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER.

Before Mr. Justice Hazleard, Acting Police Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, Hosain Ali, draper, of Queen's Road Central, sued Mrs. E. Cameron, of No. 9, Pedders Hill, to recover the sum of \$30, being amount of balance for rent due. The plaintiff appeared in person while the defendant was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

Mr. Gardiner stated that, at the last hearing, the plaintiff agreed to the case being adjourned *sine die* and further agreed to payment by instalments, on the understanding that in case the payments failed, judgment should be given forthwith. That was the arrangement made in his own office. It now appeared that the plaintiff was trying to go back on his word. His Lordship—Didn't you make a settlement with this woman?

Plaintiff—Nothing in writing.

His Lordship—Never mind about the writing. Did you or did you not?

Plaintiff—At first she promised to pay \$10 a month, but later on she came to me saying she was heavily in debt.

His Lordship (to Mr. Gardiner)—Do you consent to judgment for \$30?

Mr. Gardiner—I'm in your Lordship's hands, but I would say that plaintiff is bound by a moral consideration. The defendant is not in a position to pay the whole amount at once.

His Lordship made an order for payment by instalments of \$5 a month.

His Lordship—With regard to the question of the first instalment shall I say the 15th?

Mr. Gardiner—I suggest the 1st of August. My client paid the plaintiff \$30 only the other day.

Plaintiff—The defendant has borrowed \$300. Mr. Gardiner—That's all the more reason why she can't pay.

His Lordship informed the plaintiff that he was at liberty to apply whenever he thought it necessary.

NEAR BUITENBURG, the residence of the Govern-

or-General of Netherlands India, so the *first*

Bode have, a great many so-called 'freedom'

efforts have passed into the hands of British,

French, and German capitalists and investors.

The owners are only too glad to dispose of the

freeholds as they have lost almost all confidence

in the Government, owing to the latter failing

to declare its intentions in the matter of ex-

propriation. The Government will have now

to settle the appropriation question with the

alien holders.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING
AND TRADE.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Published as supplements to this week's *Government Gazette* are full and interesting reports upon the shipping and the trade of the Straits Settlements during 1909, compiled respectively by Commander Radcliffe, Master Attendant, and by Mr. W. G. P. Keun, who has acted as Registrar of Imports and Export during the absence of Mr. A. Stuart.

Touching first the Marine Department report we find it stated that the total revenue collected in the three Settlements and in India amounted to \$168,081 (cents omitted) against \$203,273 in 1908, a decrease of \$35,192. In Singapore the numbers of European and native seamen shipped and discharged were 1,222 and 1,064, and 1,109 and 1,003 respectively as against 881 and 1,814 and 1,083 and 1,716 respectively in 1908.

The number and tonnage of all vessels entered and cleared at the four ports of the Colony were 54,778 vessels, aggregating 24,155,737 net register tons, a decrease on 1908 of 276 vessels and 2,400,000 tons. At Singapore the merchant tonnage entered and cleared increased 18,618 tons, native craft decreased 147,913 tons, warships, etc., decreased 66,116 tons.

TONNAGE FIGURES.

At Singapore, the number and tonnage of merchant vessels above 50 tons entered and cleared were 10,724 and 1,414,133, respectively; of native craft and steamers under 50 tons 17,324 vessels with a tonnage aggregating 871,228 tons. As compared with 1908 the figures show an increase in merchant vessels of 276 ships and 180,918 tons; a decrease in warships, etc., of 38 vessels and 66,116 tons; and a decrease in native craft and steamers under 50 tons of 1,193 vessels and 147,913 tons. During the past six years the net tonnage of merchant vessels, entered and cleared, has increased by 1,761,370 tons. The following countries show an increase of tonnage, entered and cleared, as compared with 1908: Japan 235,741 tons; Holland 209,506 tons; Siam 54,972 tons; Sweden 37,873 tons. The following countries show a decrease: Britain 83,134 tons; France 74,558 tons; Russia 73,93 tons; Denmark 47,673 tons; Norway 46,770 tons; Italy 1,081 tons; Spain 7,410 tons; Belgium 5,806 tons; Austria 3,832 tons; Germany 1,415 tons; America 662 tons; Sarawak 16 tons. During the seven years 1913 to 1909 native craft tonnage has decreased by 364,758 tons; one steamer of 40,115 tons and 23,107 net tonnage; and 429 sailing vessels of 47,405 and 41,888 gross and net tonnage, respectively, remained on the register on December 31, 1909.

Labuan shows an increase of 35,742 tons in merchant vessels as compared with 1908; a decrease in native craft of 6,113 tons; and a decrease in warships of 1,648 tons. The number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Penang were 16,154 and 7,454,650, respectively, and the Malacca figures (above 50 tons) were 2,904 and 633,562 respectively here during five years, the net tonnage has increased by 46,560 tons. The reports are amplified by several appendices.

TRADE COMPARISONS.

The trade report, which contains new features and can only be dealt with generally here, gives a statement showing the value in dollars of our gross aggregate trade for the last two years and the increase or decrease of both imports and exports and of merchandise and treasure:

Merchandise.	Treasure.	Gross Imports.
1909...\$301,137,799	\$12,441,628	\$313,579,427
1908...296,612,714	9,783,193	306,395,907
Increase.	Decrease.	Decrease.
4,525,085	2,658,435	7,066,511
Exports.		
1909...\$267,497,556	\$13,685,765	\$281,183,321
1908...262,459,100	11,359,024	273,818,124
Increase.	Increase.	Increase.
5,038,456	2,326,741	7,365,197
AGGREGATE.		
1909...\$568,635,355	\$26,127,391	\$594,762,748
1908...559,071,814	21,142,217	580,214,031
Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.
9,563,541	5,000,174	13,563,717

The gross aggregate trade for the year was \$594,762,748, being an increase of \$13,563,717 or 73 per cent on the trade of the preceding year. Towards this, imports contributed \$313,579,427, or a decrease of \$1,037,512 equal to .33 per cent, and exports \$281,183,321, or an increase of \$7,365,197, equal to 2.7 per cent. Under imports, merchandise showed an increase of \$1,701,055 or 1.6 per cent, while treasure showed a decrease of \$2,658,435 or 20.5 per cent. Under exports, merchandise again showed an increase of \$5,038,456 or 1.9 per cent and treasure an advance of \$1,326,741 or 20.5 per cent. In imports, merchandise showed increases from the second quarter but in exports, merchandise, which recorded satisfactory progress during the second and third quarters of the year, fell off in the last quarter. It is observable that the proportion of merchandise imported into the colony from outside places held by each of the settlements was as follows:—Singapore 71.2 per cent, an advance of .1 per cent in value; Penang 8.3 per cent, a fall of .2 per cent; Malacca 3 per cent, and Labuan 2 per cent, the same as in 1908. In the case of exports, Singapore had 67 per cent, an increase of 8 per cent, Penang 23 per cent, a decline of 7 per cent, Malacca 6 per cent, a falling off of 1 per cent, and Labuan 3 per cent, the same as in 1908. *Straits Times.*

HEAVY rain fell in Bombay from 10 o'clock on the night of June 22 to 7 o'clock the next morning, ten inches being recorded in twelve hours, breaking all previous records. The railway lines are flooded to the rails foot-boards and traffic is impeded. No serious damage is reported.

JEFFRIES-JOHNSON FIGHT.

A MILLION POUNDS STERLING AT STAKE.

The financial inducements that brought together Jim Jeffries and Jack Johnson, for the heavy-weight prize fighting championship, on Monday, show a new high record, not only for pugilism, but probably for any kind of sporting event in the history of the world.

A contemporary says:—The purse for which the match will be fought is £20,000 of which the winner will take 75 per cent, and the loser 15 per cent. The purse, however, is but a small part of the money gain to the fighters. The most valuable return will be from the moving pictures of the encounter. The moving picture rights are owned outright, one-third by Jeffries, one-third by Johnson, and one-third by the promoters of the fight. They will be shown all over the world, and if Jeffries wins, their value will be £200,000. If Johnson wins, however, the value will not be much over £100,000, for the anti-negro feeling in the United States will cause the interest in the pictures to drop. Jeffries has signed a tentative contract, calling for a round the world tour, if he is the victor, for which he will either receive £50,000, or one-third of the net receipts of the tour, whichever he may select later. Should Johnson win, he will go on the vaudeville stage, receiving £20,000 for his appearances. Jeffries, who toured America, giving exhibition sparring matches before he began training for Monday's battle, cleared £19,000 thereby; while Johnson, who did the same, but who started later, made £4,000. Thus, if Jeffries wins the fight, the financial returns will be as follows:—

	Jeffries	Johnson
Purse	£15,150	£5,050
Moving pictures	66,665	66,665
World tour	50,000	—
Amount already earned	12,000	4,000

Total...£123,816 £75,716
If Johnson wins the money will be divided in this manner:—

	Johnson	Jeffries
Purse	£15,150	£5,050
Moving pictures	33,133	33,133
Vaudeville engagement	20,000	—
Amount already earned	4,000	12,000

Total...£72,483 £50,383
It is thus apparent that if Jeffries is successful both pugilists will earn more than if the negro wins, but there is believed to be no possibility of any arrangement between the fighters as to who shall be the victor, for the future earning-power of the champion will be so great as to preclude the possibility of a fake fight being arranged.

THE ARENA.

The arena, in which the fight is to take place, has been admirably planned. It is to consist of three octagon rings, one inside the other. The inside one, immediately round the fighting ring, is first to accommodate 161 Pressmen. The other two will contain seats costing from £6 to £10 each. The second octagon will contain £5 to £2 seats, and the third £3 dollars or £1 seats. Each eighth of each octagon will constitute a block, and will have a distinctive coloured ticket of the same colour as the entrance to such block will be printed. The width between the rows of seats will be three feet, so that there will be plenty of space. Gleason intends the first ticket issued to be printed on a gold plate, for presentation to Mr. Roosevelt. Certainly they know how to run fights across the pond and their charges are very low, says one writer, At the N.S.O., when Slavin fought Jackson, ring seats cost £15.

If the battle is successfully brought off, it is sure to result in a number of other interesting meetings. There will probably be the greatest gathering of promoters and pugilists and, with all the materials handy, there are bound to be developments.

According to advices from America, Tex Rickards has been appointed referee of the match. Tex Rickards was the successful bidder for the management of the Johnson-Jeffries match. He is a well known fight promoter, and successfully managed the Nelson-Garc fight. Rickards' bid was accepted on December 3, but subsequently it was reported that he had parted his interests on to others. Such is evidently the case, as it is hardly likely that he would manage the contest and act as referee also.

A paper to hand by the last mail contains the following interesting statement:—Excitement over the Jeffries-Johnson match increases as the day of battle draws near, and will not be lessened by the announcement, on the authority of the San Francisco correspondent of the *Chronicle*, that the referee, Mr. Rickard, threatens to shoot either principal if he has reason to suspect him of giving the fight away.

HOMB POLITICS.

ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.

London, July 7.
The Premier, Mr. H. H. Asquith, has announced that Parliament will adjourn at the end of July until November. The later stages of the Budget and the Declaration Bill might be postponed, he added, until the Autumn session. *N. C. D. News.*

THE Siam gold mining company, which works in the neighbourhood of the famous Redang Leboon mine, has just published its report for 1909. No dividend is yet within sight, though there is ore in plenty. The report dwells bitterly upon the difficulty of obtaining sufficient labour. Chinese labourers are imported from Singapore, but, owing to shortcomings in the labour laws, it is difficult to get them to keep the contracts especially after they received advances. Some companies have turned to Javanese.

Events Coming.

Friday, 8th July.
Circus, Causeway Bay, 7.30 p.m.
Saturday, 9th July.
Gymkhana, Race Course, 5.30 p.m.
Circus, Causeway Bay, 4 p.m.
Circus, Causeway Bay, 7.30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

July 8th, 3.00 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:

Alla, s.s.	7/6
Anglo-Java	11s 18
Anglo-Malaya	12 1/2
Balgownie	19
Batu Tiga	—
Bertams	—
Bukit Kajangs (pp.)	—
Bukit Rajahs	—
Carey Uniteds	23/6 prem.
Castlefields	125/
Changkat Serdangs	—
Chetras	320
Damansaras	172/6
Eastern Internationals	32/6 prem.
Fed. Selangors	—
Glenclyns	53
Glenshields	—
Golconda	132/6
Golden Hopes	—
Highlands and Lowlands	132/6
Indragiris	350
Jack Kennells	—
Jejuis	—
Jonglandors	—
Kamunings	8 1/3 prem.
Kuala Lumpur	102/6
Landroons (fully paid)	—
Landroons (ppd.)	—
Ledburys	90/
Linggis	62/
London Asiatics	16/
London Ventures	7/
Merlimaus	—
Pajamas	518
Pegohs	543
Rubber Trusts	42/6 prem.
Saggas	330/
Sandycrofts	540
Sapongs	—
Seafields	—
Sekongs	37/6 prem.
Shelfords	77/6
Singapore & Johore	520
Sumatra Paras	13/
Sungei Chohs	115/
Sungei Kapars	18/3
Tandjongs	55/ prem.
Tangkabs	25/ prem.
Toerangs	2/ prem.
Ulu Rantu	—
United-Serdangs	156/
United-Singapores	52
United-Sumatras	113/3
United-Langkats	—

Para Rubber...10 1/4 per lb.

RUBBER DIVIDENDS.

London, July 1st.

London wires state that Cicely declares a final dividend of 60 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 135 in all. On the Preference shares 6 1/2 per cent. dividend is declared, making 140 for the year. £5449 is carried forward.

Batu Caves declares an interim dividend of 35 per cent.—*Singapore Free Press.*

JUNE RUBBER RETURNS.

Agents Guthrie and Co., Ltd.

CHANGKAT SALAK ESTATE:—950 lbs. dry; last month 901; total four months 2,391.
LABU ESTATE:—19,134 lbs. dry; total six months 89,358; corresponding month 8,009; six months 25,290.
KAMUNING:—Messrs. Guthrie and Co. report that the June crop from Kamuning Estate was 7,053 lbs. and for the eleven months 64,419.

SINGAPORE PARA.—Messrs. B. H. Meyer report the Singapore Para Rubber Estates June crop as 4,997 lbs.

YANN MARKET.

Hongkong, 8th July.

There has been little change in our yarn market during the past fortnight, the same dullness to which we alluded in our last circular of the 24th ult. per *Arca* a having continued. However, a slight recovery in demand is apparent at the close, and about 500 bales of 3 or 4 favourite chops are reported to have been sold at a reduction of \$1 to \$3 per bale. We have to record the fact that complaints have been made regarding overdue contracts by several of the importers to the dealers, but owing to the tightness of money the latter are unable to clear even these goods. As the Bombay market continues in a firm state we look to a better demand in the near future; meanwhile we close quiet.

Total sales 500 bales.
Unsold stocks 17,000 bales.
Sold but undelivered in the godown and to arrive 47,000 bales.
Arrivals.—The mail ste. *De Al* and extra ste. *Wakana* from Bombay, and ste. *Namang* and *Kumang* from Calcutta have brought in 6,650 bales for Hongkong, and 7,000 bales for Shanghai; shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, and Coast ports, amount to about 1,700 bales.

Shanghai.—Continues dull, the same conditions prevailing as have obtained during the last two months.
Japanese Yarn.—No. 208 declined \$1. Sales 350 bales at \$15 to \$15.5 and 50 bales No. 16 at \$12.

Local Mill.—Nothing doing.
Raw Cotton.—Owing to the higher rates prevailing, there has been nothing doing in Bengal. Stock, 250 bales Bengal only. Quotations, Bengal \$35 to \$37 and Chinese \$35 to \$40. Rupees, T/T 153. Rupees, D/D 154. Sterling, D/D 1/7 1/2. Sterling, 4m/1 1/2 1/2. Shanghai, T/T 74 1/2. Japan 8 1/2. Bar Silver 55 3/16.

POLISHWALLA & KOTWALL,
Cotton & Yarn Brokers.To-day's
Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"
Capt. S. H. Bolton, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at Daylight.
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a daily certified Doctor.
Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers.
Fare for round trip \$120.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1910. [474]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELHI,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex s.s. *Mongolia*.
From Australia, &c., ex s.s. *Perla*.
From Calcutta, ex s.s. *Palermo*.
From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. and D. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 11th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1910. [474]

RUBBER MARKET.

Hongkong, 8th July.

The steady market reported at last writing pursued the even tenor of its way until about Thursday when it became fairly firm and prices advanced slightly only to relapse again this morning when quotations, in some cases, dropped back to the old level. Business has been fair, but it was confined to the lower-value stocks. At this writing Singapore wire advices report slight recessions, but at the figures quoted the stocks have inquiries from the South. June rubber returns from the F.M.S. begin to come in by the mail and those to hand by last despatches show substantial advance in monthly outputs as compared with preceding periods. Prices for Fine Hard Para Rubber have kept steady round about 9 1/4 and 10 1/4, but latest quotation places the figure at 10 1/4 per lb.

Anglo-Malaya.—After sales at 29/ are on offer at 29/6.

Alligars.—have been the medium of a fair business at between 7/6 and 7/9 closing easier. Carey Uniteds have declined to 22/6 at which price they are neglected.

Eastern Internationals are steady at 31/6. Linggis have weakened to 60/- ex dividend at which price sales have been put through.

London Ventures have further weakened and after sales at 67/- can probably be sold to London at 57/.

Merlimaus are on offer at 8/.

Ledburys have not fluctuated during the week, and close steady at 91/.

London Asiatics are easier and can probably be secured at 16/.

Tangkabs are quiet and neglected at 25/- prem.

United-Serdangs have been taken off the market at 131/ and 132/6 and close slightly higher at 135/.

United-Sumatras have improved in value and none are now obtainable under 12/6.

Sumatras Paras have changed hands at 13/6 closing with sellers at the rate.

Balgownie have eased down to 58 but at this price there are buyers from Singapore.

Changkat Serdangs have been sold during the week at 12 and 12 1/4 at which latter price there are more probable buyers.

Ayer Panas have weakened to 510/- with buyers.

Pajamas continue firm at 517/- after sales at this rate.

Glenclyns have been dealt in at \$1.75 and \$2.70.

Indragiris are a shade firmer at \$16.

Pegohs can be sold to Singapore at the slightly reduced rate of \$41.

Sandycrofts after sales at \$37 have weakened to \$35 at which figure buyers are prominent.

Ugaped and Johore are inquired for at \$7. United-Singapores are unaltered and without business to report at \$2.

Ayer Kunings are still in demand at \$4.

Pantans have buyers at \$12.

Riphestones are firm and wanted at the improved rate of 4/.

Alor Gajabs remain fairly steady at \$3.

Exchange.—The Bank's closing T.T. quotations are as follows:—

On London...1/9 1/2

" Shanghai...74 1/2

" Singapore...74 1/2

ELLIS and ELLIS.

SINGAPORE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Ellis and Ellis advise us of the receipt of the following telegraphic quotations from Singapore to-day:—

Alor Gajabs	5
Ayer Kunings	12
Ayer Panas	10
Balgownie	18
Changkat Serdangs	13 1/2
Elphingtons	41
Glenclyns	26
Indragiris	25
New Serdangs	21
Pajamas	17 1/2
Pantans	12
Pegohs	41 1/2
Sandycrofts	35
Singapore and Johore	17
United-Singapores	2

5.00 p.m.

To-day's
Advertisements.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"S. S. BENVORLICH,"
FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBURG, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1910. [472]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"GREGORY APCAR,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at Consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 11th inst. will be landed at consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the underwriter.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1910. [473]

To-night! To-night!!

HIPPODROME

CIRCUS

AND

MENAGERIE.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPERESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 14 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., etc.

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 10TH.	"EMPERESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, SEPT. 2ND.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH.	"EMPERESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, SEPT. 23RD.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, OCT. 14TH.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, SEPT. 17TH.	"EMPERESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, NOV. 4TH.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, OCT. 8TH.	

"Emperess" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

Each Trans-Pacific "Emperess" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Emperess" of Britain and "Emperess" of Ireland are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knts, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Emperess" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application from agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (formed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port \$45.

Via New York \$45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Fraya (opposite Blake Pier).

12

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	SUNDAY, 10th July, Daylight.
TIENSIN	"CHIPSILVO"	MONDAY, 11th July, 4 P.M.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	"KUNSA"	TUESDAY, 12th July, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 15th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	TUESDAY, 16th July, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occurring 24 Days).

The steamers "Kutanga," "Namsang" and "Kookang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

"Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Hongkong, 8th July, 1910.

18

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	9th July, 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	10th " Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY & NEWCHOW	"MANOHANG"	11th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	12th " 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHISHUA"	14th " 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"KUIKOW"	21st " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"CHANGSHA"	27th " 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED

FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Ansei, Chonan, Linan, Chienan) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings.

A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

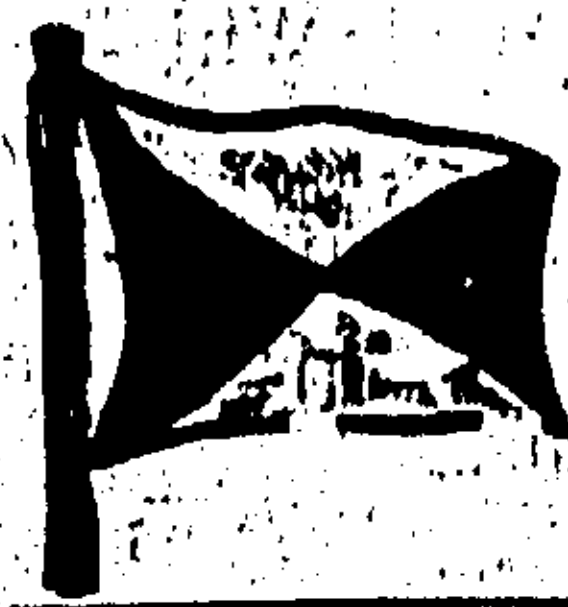
These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 20. Hongkong, 8th July, 1910.

19



HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
SAIRO	1540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 9th July, at Noon.
RUBI	1540	A. Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 16th July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1910.

20

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,

(The only direct route service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO.) Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA V. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
TACOMA V. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU" Capt. J. Goto	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 10th Aug., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for stowage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TASMUI V. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. Y. Kaburaki	SUNDAY, 10th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. Fasedo	THURSDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 10th July, at 10 A.M.

Special Reduction of 20% will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class passengers to Shanghai in connection with the Nanking Exposition from June 1st, 1910.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "OHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1910.

21

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP	"MISHIMA MARU" Capt. A. E. Moser	WEDNESDAY, 20th July, at Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	"KAGA MARU" Capt. M. Hagino	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Aug., at Daylight.
	"ATSUTA MARU" Capt. Wm. Thomson	WEDNESDAY, 17th Aug., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	"SADO MARU" Capt. S. Hirodhal	SATURDAY, 16th July, From KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	"HABA MARU" Capt. K. Kawan	TUESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	"TAMBA MARU" Capt. K. Sato	TUESDAY, 16th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	"YAWATA MARU" Capt. T. Sekine	FRIDAY, 8th July, at Noon.
VIAMANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	"NIKKO MARU" Capt. M. Tagi	FRIDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	"HAKATA MARU" Capt. A. Mocker	TUESDAY, 12th July.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"SHINGO MARU" Capt. J. G. Parsons	WEDNESDAY, 20th July.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KUMANO MARU" Capt. M. Winkler	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"HITACHI MARU" Capt. N. Mathieson	THURSDAY, 21st July, at 5 P.M.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING AKI MARU 30TH MAY, ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA RETURN.	KOBE RETURN.	MOJI RETURN.	NAGASAKI RETURN.
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$80
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. * Cargo only. * Offices dock passengers.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Upper Road.

T. KUBUMOTO,

Manager.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, ORYON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELTA."

Captain B. W. H. Soar, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, etc., on SATURDAY, the 9th July, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Maadonia," 10,512 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and India to London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "Coladonia," due in London on 21st August, 1910.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1910.

22

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florida and Reddino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI."

Captain Moresco, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910.

23

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"WYNERIC."

will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July, 1910.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1910.

24

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, etc.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM."

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 26th July, at 10 A.M.

This well-known Steamer is especially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions: Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a daily qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in state-rooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

25

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA AND SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamship Tons Captain. On/about

Aymara 4,353 J. Boyd 26th July

Sanito 4,353 F. S. Corley 2nd Aug.

Ossama 4,353 F. W. Davies 27th Sept.

Kumera 4,353 G. B. McGill 20th Oct.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 29th June, 1910.

26

Shipping—Steamer.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED. FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE."

Captain Hayes, will be despatched as above about 15th July.

This steamer has superior accommodation for first class passengers at cheap rates, being fitted throughout with Electric Light and Electric Fans in State Rooms and Saloons.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

27

"INDRA" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRADEO."

Captain W. H. Lee, will be despatched as above about 22nd inst.

This steamer has superior accommodation for a limited number of first class passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

28

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK ONLY:

S.S. "GHAAZE" On 30th inst.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1910.

29

Consignee.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"LUETZOW."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$250,000	\$2,028,988	2.5/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ 5% 1/9 = 5.11	4 1/2 % \$250 buyers	
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	27	66	\$4,000 \$300,000	\$8,652	\$2 (London 1/8) for 1909 .....	...	\$76 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$254,181 \$202,752	none	\$10 for 1908	6 %	175 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	215	45	\$1,000,000 Tls. 221,000 Tls. 225,253 Tls. 140,180	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5 %	Tls. 215
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$298,148 \$205,249 \$71,385	\$187,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	6 %	\$80 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$204,403 \$199,004	\$707,637	\$12 for 1908 and interim of \$5 for 1909	7 %	\$200
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$550,148 \$31,168	\$418,406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$113 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$355
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited ..	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$57,745	Dr. \$57,777	\$2 1/2 for 1906 .....	...	\$7 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$230,000 \$100,180 \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908 .....	...	\$50 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$507,500 \$109,545 \$18,100	\$24,766	Final of \$1 1/2 for account 1910	8 %	\$12 1/2 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	45	45	\$10,000 \$240,000	\$13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ 1/5 11/16 = 3.154	...	\$65
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	45	45	\$240,000 \$720,000 \$1,000,000	192,994	3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (comp. No. 13) making in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	5 %	97 1/2
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	2,000,000	1	1	\$1,000,000		A dividend of 7 1/2 % for yr. ending 30.4.1910	4 1/2 %	\$24 1/2 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$71,850 \$68,681	\$1,159	A bonus of 5 %	3 1/2 %	\$14 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$520,000 \$89,600	Dr. \$8,090	\$10 per share for 1909	5 1/2 %	\$168
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$125,892	\$5 for 1897 .....	...	\$26 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,102	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09 .....	...	Tls. 82 1/2 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	1	1	\$215,000 \$24,390	\$1,455	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9 %	Tls. 16
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	none	none	First year .....	...	Pa. 10
Ranch Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	150,000	18/10	18/10	\$4 1/2	none	\$1 per share 13th dividend	5 %	\$7 1/2 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G 5/10	G 5/10	none	none	Final of Gold 30s for 1909 in all G \$1.15	...	41/-
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$25,275	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.05 .....	...	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	\$550,000 \$31,993 \$10,000	\$264,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$56 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$31,948	\$13,755	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909 .....	...	\$5 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,200,000	Tls. 6,168	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1910	6 1/2 %	Tls. 79 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ..	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 607,357 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 145,000	Tls. 9,222	Final of Tls. 4 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 120
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 107 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000	\$14,611	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	8 1/2 %	\$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$546,975	\$1,277	\$2.60 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	2 %	\$107 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	\$10,000	\$27,491	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	7 %	\$100 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$226,945	\$5,471	45 cents for 1909	6 %	\$8 1/2 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$109	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 %	\$33 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,325,045	Tls. 63,569	Final of 6 % bonus Tls. 1 for 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 109
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	Tls. 200,000	11,958	Final of \$1.83 for account 1909	5 1/2 %	\$38 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	Tls. 850,000	12,099	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 122 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$1	Tls. 40,098	\$9,553	50 cents for year on 11 1/2 31.7.08	5 %	\$6 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 7 1/2 for year on 11 1/2 30.9.09	12 %	Tls. 57 1/2
Laoon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 6 for 1909	7 1/2 %	Tls. 70
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 21,172	Tls. 31,172	Tls. 25 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 240
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,500	\$408	15 % per share for 1908 .....	...	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$10,000	nil.	60 cents for 1909	6 %	\$9 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$61,128	0 cents for year ended 23.2.06 .....	...	\$14 sellers
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	31 1/2	31 1/2	\$100,000	12,602	80 cents for 1909	9 %	\$8 1/2 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$1,000	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	6 1/2 %	\$19 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,000	\$1,000	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10 %	\$6 1/2
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$4,390	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	10 %	\$14 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$50	\$670	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	6 %	\$10 1/2 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	— \$10	\$10	none	\$11,798	Final of 38 for 1909	6 %	\$355 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$10,000	\$9,176	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1910	9 %	\$20 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. \$67,500	Tls. 316,682	2nd interim dividend of Tls. 12 1/2 for 1910	4 1/2 %	Tls. 1,320
Maatschappij tot Mijn, Bosch- en Landbouwen exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 63,224		80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5 1/2 %	\$14 1/2 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$5,014	\$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5 %	\$14 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	Pa. 18,640	None .....	...	\$10 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10					
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	80,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 14,810 Tls. 7,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	2 %	Tls. 240 sellers
Societe des Papiers et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200 Benefit shares 1,200	50 Halpboog Nominal	25 Currency	none	none	First year .....	...	\$35 sellers
South China Moralee Png, Limited	6,000	\$2 1/2	\$2 1/2	none	Dr. \$31,096	None .....	...	\$26 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$5	none	\$127,86	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	2 1/2 %	\$3 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$11,056	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$7 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$40,000	\$12	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	5 %	\$12 1/2 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$16	\$10	none	\$1,041	15 cents for 1909 .....	...	\$3 sellers ex div.
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000 \$5,000	\$2,013	None .....	...	\$14 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7		none	\$782	None .....	...	\$5 sellers

Printed and Published by JOSE PEDRO BRAGA for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company.

No. 4 (Telephone) Bank Street, Off. of Victoria Warehouse.

Entimattions

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS

ESTABLISHED IN 1885. CAPITAL £1,000,000.



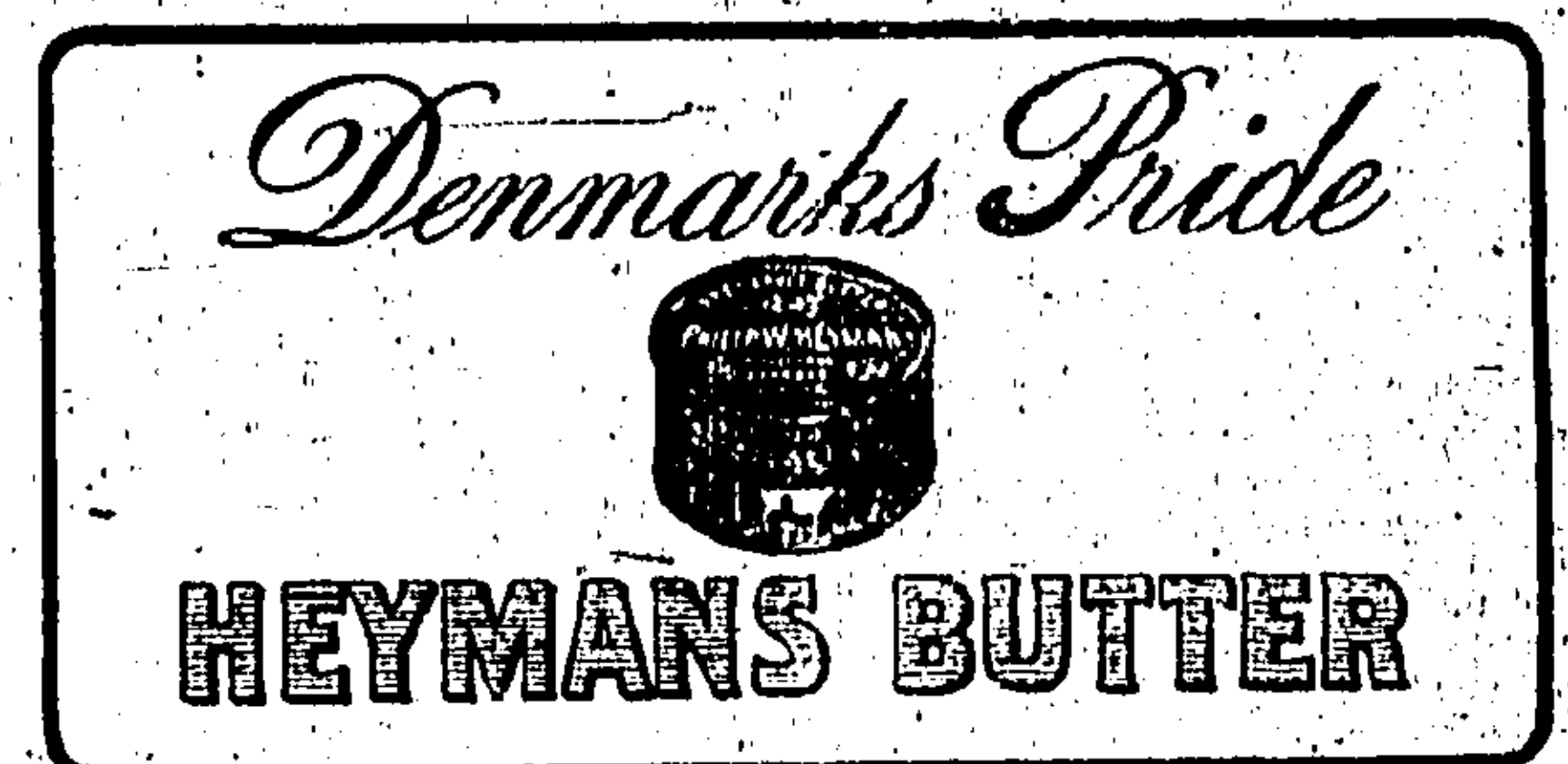
"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO.,
AGENTS.

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

40

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
CHARTERS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S PATENT'S GENUINE
11 COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GRAY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
AC. & CO. & CO.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES
HONGKONG, 21st March, 1910.

A TOO STABLE.
LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
(next to No. 1, Police Station).

HAS established a SHOEING FORGE at
Leighton Hill Road where Horses and
Ponies can be shod by EXPERIENCED
SHANGHAI FARRIER by arrangement.
Shoeing of Horses and Ponies also under-
taken at Kowloon on receipt of Owners'
instructions.
PRICES:
At the Stables or anywhere in Hongkong,
\$2 per animal.
At Kowloon, \$3 per animal.
A TOO STABLE,
Leighton Hill Road.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1910.

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTES
AND
TOILET REQUISITES
FOR SALE
121, AGUIA STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1909.



FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE
ROYAL STANDARD
TYPEWRITER
(VISIBLE)

Cost \$165 Little, Last Long. Will

Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 432 and the machine

will be at your office for free trial.

Repair to any Make of
TYPEWRITERS,

GRAMAPHONES,

SEWING MACHINES.

A Speciality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and

TYPEWRITERS

FOR HIRE

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT

6, DEE VIKU ROAD

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

513 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 25 CENTS

will sail for Paris, the Sultan of Sulu set for John Jolo on June 12, on the Tripartite for the trip across the world. Fourteen persons, including the principal headmen and heads of his divisions, accompany him. The expense of the Sultan's trip will be defrayed by \$10,000,000, which represents four years' income from the duties provided for which Great Britain has undertaken.

in that neighbourhood, who went about getting children to be adopted as her own. She met with great success, owing to the poverty-stricken Javanees being only too willing to sell their children or give them away to rich folk. This woman gave out that she had much property at Singapore which would pass to the adopted children on her death.

ben, sack and was almost carried away by the strong current. Most of the mounds sprang up on the top of roofs of houses as usual during the summer season in this city were blown away and one or two houses in a dilapidated condition, are reported to have collapsed in the old city. So far no one has been reported to have been injured. With the

...they received religious... Some companies
are turned to revenues.

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Siberian Mail.

SERIOUS CHANGES UNDER CONSIDERATION.

P. O. RELIEVED FROM OVERWORK.

A rumour has gained currency which we have been unable to trace, but which on serious attempt at verification we find to be founded on fact, that His Excellency the Governor is considering the Government has taken a very active view of the

USELESS INJUSTICE done to the Post Office employees by the long waiting on Sundays for Siberian mails which may or may not arrive at any hour.

That these unfortunate men who have to work from the time of going to early Church on Sunday morning to that day even which in the ages of Faith was made musically vocal with the office of Compigne, should now be relieved of work on the Sunday or rather only a portion of it, is a cause for gratification, for those of us who see for every reason why a creature should be over-worked.

THE NEW IDEA of His Excellency appears to be that Post Office servants should not be more "haggard" than other honest workers, and that a Sunday delivery of letters is surely not much more important in Hongkong than in London.

We might say much on the subject, but as it has not been announced officially, and as we know only of a benevolent intention on the part of a Governor who seems to understand the difficulties under which certain departments of his jurisdiction are toiling, we may only say that we heartily congratulate Sir F. H. May on the stern and practical view which he takes of public duty.

INOBVIOUS TO THE COLONIAL EXCHEQUER.

REPORTS OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

We announced on Saturday that Sir Henry May had taken an original and indeed a hitherto

UNHEARD OF VIEW of the responsibilities of that notoriously over-paid and bloated department the Post Office. That persons should only have to work eleven hours a day seems a pity, and we wonder why the unthinking crowd do not demand an additional hour or two, together with a reduction in salary as a

MEANS OF RETRENCHMENT in the finances of this plutocratic colony. To-day, however, we have received a statement to our certain knowledge. One contained only two hundred and forty-six bags, and another something over one hundred and twenty. All rats to scores of bags. "What a disappointing thing it is," sighed a cynic observer, "that the mails here are so few in number and do not contain more bags to be counted by hundreds instead of scores."

When our representative desired to know the views of a Post-Office clerk on the matter, he found a courteous smile on the face of the perplexed employee of a Government so generous as seriously to contemplate a small, a very small increase in the staff. The smile was all got, or nearly all, "A nice old day, thank God," said the fishman, when asked how he liked the weather which had poured rain for weeks. "Nice and warm to-day!" said the Hongkong Post Office clerk. But he had no time for more, he was too busy. We went round an hour later to ask him if he could tell us how many hours later than usual the letters arriving by the Siberian Mail would be delivered to-day; the perplexed official could only snap out "To-day is a holiday for the Post Office, and this is no time for idle prying," however, persistent inquiry has established beyond doubt the fact that several of the great business firms of Hongkong have been informed that

NO SIGNALS FROM SIBERIAN MAILS may be made after half past two on Sunday afternoon. The staff of the Post Office will not therefore be liable to the bitter and undesired abuse to which they have been subjected in the past by persons who knew nothing of the working of that grievously misrepresented and mismanaged department. The revenue is losing, actually losing, by the Siberian mails. Steamers and railways are not

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS and actually expect to be paid for carrying bags and parcels of valuable mails. The responsibility for the safety of these packages is a very heavy one, and the labourer is worthy of his hire. When you can send a letter to London via Siberia in very little more than a fortnight for only four cents you feel pleased. But when you realize that this cheapness means that instead of being a revenue producer the Post Office becomes a revenue spender and that the money which should be available for public purposes from that department will have to be raised by additional taxation, and a taxation which is almost sure to fall most heavily on the poor and needy, it is high time to "stand steady" and take a serious view.

LETTERS FROM MANILA. have been sent in bundles here to Hongkong under cover. They have been re-posted with a four cent stamp to be sent to London by the Siberian Mail. This is really, though of course, unconsciously

CHEATING THE PUBLIC because it is against the articles of the Post Office Convention to begin with, and because these letters ought to pay a much higher rate for their carriage if they are not to be conveyed at a loss. Why should Hongkong suffer this loss? In future letters from Manila to Europe via Siberia will have to pay

TWENTY CENTAVOS PER HALF OUNCE. Now this is not in the least unreasonable. Eight cents for a postcard is not too much either for those who use postcards. The time has come when the matter of post office charges must be settled once for all. The four cent charge is not sufficient to pay a letter's carriage. We in Hongkong ought to pay and no doubt cheerfully will pay a fair price for the freight of any cargo, whether it be silk or letters or our business correspondence or our sweethearts at home. But it must not be forgotten that there are branch Post Offices dependent on that of Hongkong. Shanghai alone sends literally thousands, tens of thousands of dollars worth of letters by the Siberian Mail. Now these branch Post Offices which are a drag on the revenue of the Post Office of this Colony charge an increased rate for postage on letters via the Siberian route, merchants who send hundreds of letters by every mail, and who are therefore obliged to consider economy, will, as a matter of course, look out for the

CHEAPEST POST OFFICE which may be German, French or Japanese. There are several Post Offices in Shanghai and the Coast Ports. Anyone of them may under-sell the British Post Office. The Russians are not such bad business men as not to seize such a chance as to cause the whole of the business correspondence of the Far East to pass through their hands, and which would be followed by an increased postage paid to the British Post Office in Shanghai and

other Treaty Ports. The whole matter is a really difficult one, and merits the attention of our Government at home. Perhaps, however, the dabbler in Socialistic Science; (or is it only demagogic device?) who rule or misrule the destinies of our Empire, may think fit to put the whole business in the hands of some ordinary, sensible and level-headed Civil Clerk of the Foreign Office, and desire him to decide how far one may go in requiring the nation to resist national responsibility and to pay for the beauty of belonging to an Empire on which the sun never sets. If the matter of masses, great masses, of British correspondence must pass through subsidised French or German or Japanese or Russian Post Offices, because for "political reasons" they ratherly undersell our Postal Offices, and if

OUR HONGKONG REVENUE is to be diminished, and we are to pay additional taxes to meet an

INEVITABLE DEFICIT surely somebody, somewhere, not altogether selflessly engaged in daily crawling to official superiors, or coming to heel when whistled for, may exhibit sufficient originality and energy to devise a scheme which may inspire in the public a sense of shame at the want of decent patriotic and of businesslike common sense, and which may at least accord with that first principle of business, "pay your way."

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

PROSPECTIVE OPENING.

Notifications appearing in the current issue of the Government Gazette point to the early prospective opening of the new line to traffic. Over the signature of Mr. E. S. Lindsay, Chief Engineer, invited tenders for the right to sell land, fuel, and other cables on the line passenger platforms, fruit stalls in the third class passenger waiting sheds and other operations of the Kowloon-Canton Railway premises, approved by the manager.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit \$20 per station as security for good behaviour and compliance with the orders of the railway management.

1. The articles offered to be vend on platforms will be limited to food, fruit, vegetables, water, tea, coffee, milk and other Chinese delicacies and must be of the best quality obtainable. All articles of food will be subject to the daily inspection of the station master or at any time by the medical authorities, and articles unfit for consumption will be rejected and taken care of by the station master.

2. All eatables must be sold at the prevailing market rates, and every vendor must carry with him an authorised list of prices to be periodically verified by the station master, who will from time to time sign and date the list.

3. Each vendor must have fixed up a prominent place on the platform or other place in which he carries the food and fruit, a notice as follows: "I require for price list signed by the station master."

4. Vendors must not noisily call out their wares as they pass up and down the platforms.

5. Vendors will not be allowed at stations while troop trains are standing at the station without special sanction of the manager.

6. No barbers or hats will be allowed on the railway premises.

7. Vendors must be properly clothed and wear a special number badge of their station which will not be allowed on platforms. Bids will be issued to vendors by the railway to be returned to the station on the expiration of the licence period.

8. The licence will commence from the opening of the railway until the 30th of June, 1911.

BURGLARIES FOR SALE. The second notification intimates that the Government are prepared to dispose of certain buildings erected for the accommodation of officers engaged on the construction of the Kowloon-Canton Railway but no longer required for that purpose. The buildings are situated at the junction of the railway with the Victoria Harbour, and are of a very fine and modern design.

On receipt of an application for any of the lots on the terms hereunder set forth or such other terms as may be arranged, accompanied by a deposit of \$5,000 in respect of each lot, such lot or lots will be put up to public auction:

(i.) The buildings will, in every case, be sold outright. The purchaser to pay into the Colonial Treasury within 3 days of the date of sale the full amount for which the lot may have been sold.

(ii.) The minimum area of land to be leased in the case of any of the lots will be 3,000 square feet, but, if desired and if practicable, the area may be increased to a maximum of 15,000 square feet. The boundaries in every case to be determined by the Director of Public Works.

(iii.) Ground Rent for area of 3,000 square feet, \$5 per annum, and for every additional 1,000 square feet \$3 per annum. The rent to be calculated to the nearest whole dollar in each case.

(iv.) Term of lease 5 years.

(v.) A right-of-way to each lot from the nearest public road along a route to be approved by the Director of Public Works will be granted.

(vi.) Purchasers must make their own arrangements with regard to obtaining a supply of water, any supply that may at present be laid on will not be available.

(vii.) Purchasers must make their own arrangements for lighting. Electric light, for which some of the buildings are fitted up, will not be available.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 3rd July, 1910:

Non-Chinese 499 147
Chinese 155 5395
Total 654 6442

GUNBOAT "MACAO"

DESCRIBED IN A TECHNICAL JOURNAL.

The gunboat *Macao*, it will be remembered, was built at Glasgow and sent out in sections, to be put together by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. She was launched at Kowloon last year, the christening ceremony being performed by Miss Rogada, daughter of the then Governor of Macao. A description of the vessel appears in the engineering supplement to the *London and China Express* which reproduced the article from *Engineering*. The article reads:

A shallow-draught gunboat has been recently built by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Glasgow, for the service of the Portuguese Government, to be stationed in the province of Macao, the Portuguese colony in China. An exceptionally light draught was required in order that the vessel might be able to steam in the shallowest waters in that district. After much consideration the method of propulsion adopted was that of two screws working in tunnels fitted with Yarrow's patent bi-geared flap, by means of which the maximum efficiency is obtained under all conditions of load. The dimensions of the hull of the *Macao* are as follows:

Length 120 ft.
Beam 20 ft.
Depth 4 ft. 9 in.

The draught, when carrying a load of 25 tons, was stipulated not to exceed 25 in., and with this load a speed of 14 statute miles per hour had to be obtained. Both these conditions were fulfilled.

THE HULL is divided into nine compartments by eight water-tight bulkheads. The forward compartment is used as a chain locker; the second and third compartments are provision and store rooms; the fourth compartment contains the magazine room for the forward gun; the fifth compartment is the boiler room; the sixth compartment is the engine room; the seventh contains the mainmast; the eighth and ninth compartments are used as store rooms. The officers' cabins are placed on the main deck forward of the boiler room, and consist of a wardroom and a separate cabin for the commander, both fitted up in teak, and lined inside with wall-paper. Aft the engine room is the petty officers' cabin, with accommodation for eight petty officers. The crew are berthed on the battery deck, which is fitted up with lockers, mess tables, hammocks, &c.

THE ENGINE AND BOILER SPACES, and officers' cabins are protected by bullet-proof steel plates, the battery plate round the battery deck, and the connecting-rope being made of the same material. The test of these bullet-proof steel plates was that of being fired at with a Lee-Newton rifle at a range of 400 yards, and without penetration. Rifle shots were arranged in all the cabins, so that in the event of a fire being kept up in addition to the fire of the large guns.

As the climate at Macao is very hot, double awnings were fitted over the boat, with curtains reaching well into the water in order to keep the living spaces as cool as possible. In addition to this two

YARROW SPRINKLERS were fitted above the awning over the battery deck, so as to keep the upper awning wet. These sprinklers have been found to be a great success in tropical climates; as the evaporation of the water on the awning tends to keep the space cool below. Another special and important feature in this little vessel is the adoption of the Yarrow bow rudder for securing good manoeuvring power when going astern. The rudder can be quickly lowered when required, and is a most convenient arrangement for a hand going astern, and the rudder lifted well clear of the water and turned round against the bow of the ship, so as to be completely out of the water. The device is specially needed in all shallow-draught vessels, whether propelled by screws or by a stern-wheel, because without it these vessels, when going astern are quite unmanageable.

THE ARMAMENT consists of two 57-millimetre semi-automatic Hotchkiss guns and four 55-millimetre rifle-bow automatic guns, with six positions, so that three can be fired simultaneously on one side. The vessel is fitted throughout by electricity, and carries a search-light on the top of the conning-tower. There is a steam capstan forward for working the anchors. Both steam and hand steering gear are fitted for the vessel. The vessel is fitted with a search-light on the top of the conning-tower. There is a steam capstan forward for working the anchors. Both steam and hand steering gear are fitted for the vessel.

The vessel was constructed at Glasgow, under the supervision of Lieutenant Antonio Jervis d'Almeida, of the Constructors' Department of the Royal Portuguese Navy, and on completion was shipped in pieces to Hongkong, and rebuilt under the supervision of Lieutenant Manuel Jervis d'Almeida, commander of the vessel.

THE CHINCHOU-AIGUN RAILWAY. NEGOTIATIONS IN RUSSIA.

London, June 25. Mr. Willard Straight is in St. Petersburg discussing the Chinchou-Aigun railway scheme with the Russian authorities. He was received to-day by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sokolov. According to the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* the difficulties do not appear to be growing less and no means have yet been found for weakening the force of the Russian objections to the scheme, but the parties are endeavouring to find absolutely common ground for a workable agreement.

Tokyo, June 25th. The Japanese Ministers have frankly declared that they are unable to consent to the Willard Straight's proposals. At Yokohama, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressed the hope that Russia and the United States would co-operate in other enterprises in the Far East. The Russian Commission which has been investigating the Chinchou-Aigun railway scheme has returned to the Government's view.

Mr. C. D. Neill. An Australian Syndicate is now putting down trial borings in Lunan Harbour for the oil, which is believed to exist there in the alluvial sands at Tongkah.

CHANGKAT SARDING ESTATES.

FIRST ORDINARY MEETING.

The first ordinary general (or statutory) meeting of the Changkat Sarding Estates, Ltd., was held at Singapore on 25th ult., at noon, Mr. C. E. Emerson presiding.

The Chairman, addressing the shareholders, of whom there were about fifteen present, said: "This, as you know, is merely a formal meeting, called for the purpose of complying with the requirements of the Companies' Ordinance. The meeting had to be convened so early because our time would be running out, but our directors would have been glad to be able to postpone it until they could lay before you a more complete statement of the company's position than is possible at the present juncture. However, we will, as far as possible, give you information, and the more salient points connected with the company's position."

The company took over on or about February 1st last, unfortunately it was found impossible to secure the services of a permanent manager, and an acting appointment was made. Naturally, perhaps, during the interval which elapsed before the date when the present manager took over, namely May 15, we were largely making time and it was quite impossible to lay down a definite scheme of policy, because it was felt that it would be inadvisable to do so until the permanent manager had had time to familiarise himself with the estate and make reports, estimates and recommendations. Your directors have recently interviewed the manager, Mr. Magill, who is giving his chief attention at present to getting the estate clean, introducing some systematic method of working it. The chief points of interest at present appear to be the question of census and output. A thorough census is being made, but without, of course, assuming to close excise, the manager thinks the number of planted trees will be found to be about 7,000. As to the yield from the estate, as adopted in the prospectus, up to the present we have been getting roughly 3,000 pounds a month. Mr. Magill thinks that, in the course of the next few months, with more systematic tapping, this can be materially increased and he estimates that he will shortly be obtaining 4,000 pounds, or near it. Your directors note with pleasure that, since Mr. Magill took over, the expenses of tapping have been cut down, although the production has remained constant.

Altogether it may be said that the position of the company is distinctly a good one. As is usually the case with old estates, there was a great deal to do when the property passed under European management, and it is to be regretted that it was impossible for the reasons mentioned to inaugurate a policy of "thorough" at the commencement, but rapid progress is being made now and the visiting agent, Mr. Knight, of Jebong estate, expresses himself as much better pleased with the appearance of the estate now than at his earlier visits. It may be added that the area at present under cultivation was about 700 acres.

A question was asked as to the 1,500 acres of jungle land for which application was to have been made.

The Chairman said this was one of the points they had left to settlement by the permanent manager. Mr. Knight, the visiting agent, had stated that he did not think some of this 1,500 acres was so suitable for rubber, and it was also understood that the area was not certain being over it. Mr. Magill recommended part being taken up, and that other more suitable land be acquired. The directors had given Mr. Magill a free hand to act in conference with Mr. Knight in this matter, and they expected a full report shortly, on which the application for further land would be based.

With reference to the mining land, Mr. Emerson said the manager had not yet had time to go into this, and he did not wish to make a public statement in view of the inquiries to be conducted.

Asked as to proposed extensions of planting, the Chairman said it was impossible yet to give the details of a full scheme. The manager and only had time to make rough estimates and they did not know how long it would take to thoroughly clear up the estate. They wished, however, to get the present planted area into thoroughly good order before undertaking extensions. As to extensions there was no definite policy at present, but they hoped to have a policy later on, based on the advice of Messrs. Magill and Knight.

The Chairman also intimated that the question of repayment of part of the purchase price for the rubber estate was a matter that had not been left right of.

In answer to another shareholder, who inquired whether the company had sufficient capital to work the new land, the Chairman said there was a fairly large reserve, sufficient to meet immediate developments, but of course the question of paying for the whole future development scheme was a matter he thought for consideration some years hence.

The meeting then closed.—*Straits Times*.

THE OPIUM MONOPOLY.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

Simla, June 13th. No official intimation has yet reached the Government of India regarding the opium situation in Hongkong and China. Lord Curzon is, of course, inquiring and he will no doubt put all the diplomatic wheels into action but nothing authentic has yet transpired. For leading opium merchants of Bombay have suggested the suspension of sales, but Government has no intention of accepting it. The suspension of sales, it is feared, will create a corner in opium.

Simla, June 13th. The opium situation in China is engaging the earnest attention of the Government of India. The action of the Chinese authorities in imposing a heavy tax on Indian opium is causing serious alarm among the influential opium merchants both in Bombay and Calcutta. The trade has a standard and there has been a heavy fall in prices which have not yet apparently reached bottom. It is also not improbable that as the stocks are partly carried on borrowed money, the money markets will feel the strain. If the Foreign Office insists on a rigid maintenance of Treaty rights including an entire freedom of the wholesale trade in the Treaty Ports the crisis may be passed without any worse results than losses among the more daring speculators. But it is felt that any measures in restricting Chinese opium exports will depress business generally and seriously affect the revenues of India. Very large sacrifices are being made by India in the rapid reduction of its opium exports without any prospect of assistance from the home Government and any available transfer of the dwindling proceeds from the Indian revenues to the pocket of China will mean a blow to the prestige of the Indian Government as the protector of the interests of the Indian taxpayers. The Government of India is understood to have already sent its views home to the Secretary of State.—*Daily Mail* (India).

LONDON VENTURES.

INTERESTED IN COPPER, OIL AND CINEMATOGRAPHS.

The report of the London Venture Corporation, Limited, states that the accounts covering the period from October 23rd, 1908, the date of the registration of the company, to April 30th, 1909, show a net profit of £58,205, out of which the directors recommended the payment of a dividend of 12½ per cent, equal to 6½ pence per share, free of income tax. This dividend will absorb £39,835, and will leave a balance to be carried forward to the revenue account, subject to payment of income tax, of £18,370.

A concentration plant has recently been added to the equipment of the Binswara COPPER MINE IN MORAWAY.

and a new form of direct smelting adopted. The production of copper commenced in April, and the manager anticipates that with his present small plant he will be able to turn out about 20 tons of best smelted copper per month. Now that the property has been brought to this stage, and in view of the further equipment which will be necessary before it can produce on a large scale, the directors contemplate forming a separate company to take it over in the course of the present year.

During the last seven months of the period covered by the accounts the corporation, acting on behalf of various parties, has issued or introduced on the market:—The Jeune Rubber Syndicate, Limited; West Jeune Rubber Estates, Limited; Rubber Company, Limited; Nyassa Rubber Company, Limited; and the Ordu Rubber Washing Company, Limited. In addition to which the Binswara Tea and Rubber Estates, Limited, has been issued by the Acquisitions Syndicate, Limited, in which syndicate the corporation holds one-fifth of the capital. In all the above-mentioned matters the corporation had only a participation with various other parties.

THE LAST ISSUE.

Made prior to the accounts being made up was the General Oil and Finance Corporation, Limited, the capital of which was subscribed several times over. The company is under excellent management, and there is very little doubt that in due course a handsome profit will result to this corporation from the oil which it holds over reserve shares. There is, moreover, every prospect that within the next few weeks the issue of at least two important oil companies will be made jointly by the two corporations. The directors look for a continuance of activity in the Rubber Market and, acting under the best technical advice, they have secured a three-fifths interest in two well-laid-out rubber estates in Java which are approaching the producing stage. The purchase-money has been remitted, and preparations should be completed for felling the estates before the end of the year. The corporation has also secured a two-thirds interest in negotiations for the purchase of one of the most important rubber plantations in the Federated Malay States. £20,000 deposit has been placed in escrow pending examination, and if the report is favourable the flotation will in due course be undertaken by the corporation. The directors have availed themselves of an opportunity of participating with an important

RHODESIAN FIRM.

In the acquisition of a large mining area in that country, and an issue will ensue in the early future. A thorough examination is being made of the Harare Estate in the Northern Transvaal, in which the corporation holds a very valuable interest. Every confidence is felt as to the favourable development of the undoubtedly natural resources of this most extensive property now that railway communication is to be afforded. Noting the popular demand for

CINEMATOGRAPH ENTERTAINMENT.

the corporation is developing an undertaking of this nature, working in co-operation with the chairman of Electric Theatres (1908), Limited. Four excellent sites have been acquired, and the fitting up of theatres there is rapidly progressing. Negotiations are in progress with regard to eight other sites, and a further issue of capital to the National Electric Theatres, Limited, the company which has been privately formed to work the business, is contemplated in the early future. Since the date of the balance-sheet 75,000 reserve shares have been issued, adding a further sum of £25,750 to the available funds of the corporation, of which amount £12,500 is on account of premium. The New York office has been closed, as the directors did not consider that it justified the expense detailed.

MORE CLARK TOURISTS COMING.

PLEASANT RECOLLECTIONS OF LAST CRUISE.

The manager of the Imperial Hotel, Tokio, the *Adelphi* reports, has received word from Mr. F. C. Clark that he will repeat his world-wide cruise next year, bringing 1,100 of the better class of Americans to visit and see Japan. Mr. Clark in the course of his letter adds: "Everybody on these last cruises was more than delighted with their visit to Japan and everyone of them will always remember the warm reception and kind treatment they received throughout Japan."

The following letter has also been addressed through Mr. Hayashi by members of the party which was here early in the year:—
Kobe Harbour, March 6th, 1910. My dear Mr. & Mrs. Higuchi Marui:—
We, the undersigned, members of the Clark Cruise Around the World, who were privileged to visit your very beautiful and artistic villa at Kioto and to enjoy its hospitality through your worthy representative, Mr. Hayashi, desire to express to you our heartiest thanks for your kind courtesy, which we appreciate most highly.

As we are strangers to you personally we recognize in your act of appreciation of the cordial friendship which exists between your nation and ours, a sentiment which we most heartily reciprocate. We also recognize in your country a demonstration of the kindly sentiments toward all men which we know is a characteristic of the Japanese people.

Please accept our best wishes for a long life and for your continued prosperity and happiness.

JAPANESE BARAINS.

COTTON YARN.

Barains in cotton yarn for export, which had been at a standard for some time, were made for a large quantity on Friday last in Osaka. Six hundred bales of the Kibin and Tatsunuma brand of 20s. were sold for forward delivery in July, August and September at prices ranging from ¥15 to ¥17.50. Two thousand bales of the "Mitsui" 20s. were also sold, but at what price is not publicly known. The buyers were said to be the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and other firms. The price for the 20s. was the highest since the outbreak of the war, and the quantity sold was a record for the year.

ROLLION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., report dated London, June 6, contains the following:—
Gold.—The arrivals of bar gold amounted to £500,000, of which the Continent took £300,000, and only a very small amount (£27,000) was required for India. The remainder is expected to be sent into the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank of England:—
June 2 £314,000 in bar gold.
June 3 175,000 in bar gold.
June 4 50,000 in bar gold.
June 5 15,000 in sovereigns from Australia.

June 6 210,000 in sovereigns from Egypt.
June 7 97,000 in bar gold.
June 8 88,000 in bar gold.
June 9 124,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—
June 2 £5,000 in sovereigns set aside for Straits Reserve.
June 7 16,000 in sovereigns for South America.

The net index during the week amounts to 699.000, which arrived from Australia on the 4th instant was set aside for the Indian currency reserve as pre-arranged.

Silver.—Our recent circulars have so clearly indicated the factors at work, which in our opinion could hardly fail to render the market inert and the maintenance of prices cumbersome, that there is little on which to comment now that the market has fallen into the inactive condition which we then anticipated. So far as we can see some time must elapse before anything like vigour can be hoped for. As long as the parity of silver remains divorced from the China exchange the situation must be more or less artificial, and although, with receding prices, of silver the difference between the two is beginning to narrow, the China exchange is not close enough to impart confidence and vitality to our market.

It is an effort, each day, to withstand the pressure of accumulating stocks; the premium of 1½ on forward silver, which was quoted on the 7th instant, shows plainly that purchasers must be prepared to pay for backing higher prices, if they would avoid the inconvenience of carrying their proportion of the incoming supplies.

In the meantime the quotations have fallen gradually to 24 9/16 for cash and 24 1/4 for a month, which are 3/16 below those quoted a week ago. The stock in Bombay including the bars still in bond is about 3,500 bars more than that on the 26th ultimo.

A shipment of 25,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.
Quotations for bar silver: p. or Std. Bank Rate 3 per cent.

June 3 24 11/16 cash 24 1/2 mos.
June 4 24 11/16 " 24 11/16 " bar gold, p. or Std. 77 7/8.
June 5 24 11/16 " 24 11/16 mos. French Gold 76 1/4-76 5/8.
June 6 24 11/16 " 24 11/16 mos. German Gold 75 1/4-76 1/8.
June 7 24 9/16 " 24 9/16 mos. U.S.A. Gold 75 1/4-76 1/8.
June 8 24 9/16 " 24 9/16 mos. U.S.A. Gold 75 1/4-76 1/8.
Average for the week 24 5/8 24 600.

Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid report for the week ending June 10.

The silver market has again been very quiet this week and the price, gradually dwindled to 24 1/4 and 24 9/16, quoted on the 8th inst.

There has been no Eastern selling, but in addition to the usual amounts of actual silver from the smelters etc., there have been a few speculative sales made by operators who have been induced to take an unfavourable view of the market on account of the rather large commitments open for the rise.

China rates have not followed the decline in silver and are now almost up to London parity. Stocks have increased to a little over £1,000,000 and this was responsible for a discount on cash silver of 1/16 on the 7th instant.

The last two days there has been a slightly firmer tendency and we quote 24 9/16 and 24 1/4 with a quiet market.

The only inquiry for Bar Gold was a limited demand for Russia, and the balance of the week's arrivals have been taken to the Bank of England at the current market price.

The receipts for the week amounted to £804,000 in bars and coin while the only withdrawal was £16,000 in Sovereigns for South America.

FIRE IN HANKOW.

AWFUL TIME ALOFT.

The river steamer which arrived in Shanghai on 25th ult. brought particulars of the fire which raged in Hankow on Saturday morning, says the *Sing Sing Times*. The fire is reported to have started on an oil junk lying in the Han River about 3 a.m., which finally burning adrift, floated down river and the other junks, which in turn were set alight. The sparks started more junks burning, and some of these floating in shore, set the houses on the river bank alight. Before this latter conflagration was stopped some three miles of river frontage had been devastated. There is reported to have been a

LARGE LOSS OF LIFE.

Parsee Presentation.

TO SIR HORMUSJEE N. MODY.

SIR HORMUSJEE ON THE LAW OF PRECEDENTS.

The members of the small Parsee community in Hongkong met at the Club-house this afternoon to do honour to the President of the Parsee Trust Funds in Hongkong and Canton on the occasion of his recent elevation to the dignity of a Knight. It had been arranged for the function to take place much earlier than it did, but intervening circumstances, over which the promoters had no control, prevented an earlier presentation of the Address which was delivered amid all the outward semblance of good will to Sir Hormusjee Mody this afternoon. The ceremony was modestly confined to the Parsee community exclusively and no invitation to the foreign community was issued. Among those present were: Messrs. B. K. Batliwalla (Secretary), D. K. Sethna, M. H. Tait (Trustee of the Zoroastrian Fund of which Sir Hormusjee has been the president now for more than 25 years), Messrs. A. B. Avasia, H. Ruttonjee, J. H. Ruttonjee, B. K. Mehta, R. Pestoojee, J. K. Chioy, R. A. Davar, F. K. Tata, D. K. Mistry and many others. There were a few ladies present also.

Sir Hormusjee was received on arrival by the Trustees, and after the usual exchange of greetings,

Mr. M. P. Tait opened the proceedings. He said:—Mr. Secretary, I crave your permission to say a few words. Various circumstances have occurred which have unavoidably prevented us from getting an earlier opportunity for this pleasing ceremony for which we have met today. It is with the utmost pleasure that I have now to express, on behalf of our community, our sincere congratulations for the very high distinction of Knighthood which His late gracious Majesty King Edward the VII. has conferred on our worthy president, Sir Hormusjee Mody. During that very long period of more than 25 years that we have enjoyed the benefit of Sir Hormusjee's leadership of our community, he has justly won the esteem and admiration of us all, for his ardent zeal for the welfare of his fellow-countrymen in this Colony, for which we are ever indebted to him. The Parsee community have just reasons to be proud of having such a highly respected gentleman as Sir Hormusjee Mody as a president. His many noble works of charity have caused his name to be permanently associated with many worthy institutions of this Colony. There stands in Royal Rangoon a magnificent statue—one of his gifts which will remain as a permanent emblem of Parsee loyalty. Sir Hormusjee Mody has most worthily shown his generous hearted spirit in giving new life to several benevolent institutions by his substantial donations and has earned the gratitude of numerous deserving people of all nations. His noblest work—and one which promises to be the most enduring—is the recent magnificent gift of a splendid building for the University of Hongkong. The laying of the foundation stone of that edifice was spoken of by His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard as an historical event in this Colony and as showing the probability of the Colony becoming the centre of educational progress in South China. That event, in itself, has made our president's name universally known as a true benefactor not only to the people of this Colony, but to the Chinese people of all nations. May the Almighty spare him long for yet nobler deeds than those already achieved by him, be the sincere prayer of us all! I feel sure you will all heartily join with me in asking Sir Hormusjee Mody to accept this address as a trivial but sincere expression of our pleasure and esteem and to preserve it as a memento from our community. (Applause.)

Mr. Batliwalla:—Ladies and Gentlemen, I regret I am far too ill to take any active part in this afternoon's proceedings, and, therefore, with your kind consent, I will deputize the pleasant duty of handing the address to our mutual friend, Mr. Sethna.

Mr. Sethna, acquiescing in the request, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—We are here this afternoon to do honour to our president, Sir Hormusjee Mody, who has been elevated to the dignity of a Knight. Upon whom it pleased our late beloved King Emperor to confer the honour of Knighthood in recognition of his public-spirited munificence in the cause of education in this Colony, and I am sure that I voice the sentiments of all here present when I say that our congratulations are both hearty and sincere. The many good and charitable deeds of Sir Hormusjee are so well known to you all that it needs no words of mine to recall them to you. I will now comply with Mr. Batliwalla's request and formally present to Sir Hormusjee the address from the Parsee community of Hongkong and Canton, which I will now proceed to read. (Applause.)

THE ADDRESS

was in the following terms:—

To

SIR HORMUSJEE MODY, KT.

Sir,—We the undersigned members of the Parsee community of Hongkong and Canton desire to tender to you our sincere congratulations upon the honour of Knighthood which His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been pleased to bestow upon you.

Many among us can all the more deeply rejoice with you, remembering, as we do, the modest beginnings, the many trials and difficulties which have beset your path to fortune. These we recall now merely to emphasize our appreciation of the energy and perseverance which enabled you to surmount and overcome them so successfully as to put within your power those benefactions to the entire community which His Majesty the King has recently so graciously recognised and rewarded.

The catholicity of your gifts, designed for the benefit and advancement of no particular race or religious denomination serves to remind us that in making these gifts to the public you have been actuated by the same spirit of universal benevolence which has made you so graciously recognised and rewarded.

In conclusion, Sir, we trust that though the honour of Knighthood comes to you at a ripe age you may yet be spared for many years to enjoy the honour so well deserved, and that the goodwill of this community hereto so freely expressed may add something to the happiness of the years yet remaining to you.

Yours most truly,

(Here follow signatures.)

The illuminated address was enclosed in a blue envelope with heavy silver corners and a central seal, which bore the following inscription:—Presented to Sir H. N. Mody, Kt., by the Members of the Parsee Community, Hongkong and Canton, 1910.

SIR HORMUSJEE'S REPLY.

Sir Hormusjee said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is difficult for me to find words with which to sufficiently thank you for the honour you do me in presenting me with this address. I can only say that I do most sincerely appreciate your kindness and thank you very cordially for it. I may say that I am, naturally, highly gratified at the honour which it pleased our late most beloved and deeply lamented King Emperor to bestow upon me as an honour which was among the last of the many gracious gifts His Majesty thought fit to confer upon his dutiful subjects. It was, moreover, so unexpected. I cannot but feel that the reward is far in excess of the merit of the little I have been able to do for the Colony, which has been my home for so many years. It is gratifying to me to find that you, my fellow-countrymen, rejoice with me in the distinction of which I have been graciously signalled out as the humble recipient. I can assure you that this address which you have just presented me will be always treasured by me so long as I live. I deeply regret that owing to ill health Mr. Batliwalla, the worthy secretary of our community here, has been unable himself to make the presentation as was your desire. I trust that he will soon be restored to perfect health. I cannot refrain from an expression of genuine pleasure at seeing here the ladies of our community, who grace this memorable occasion to me by their presence. It has been explained to me that it was the desire of many of our ladies to have added their signatures to the address. I cannot but regret that any disappointment should have been caused them by their not being invited to do so. I am conscious that I lack the gallantry of youth to acknowledge the compliment of their presence. But old age can, nevertheless, make amends in a deeper sense of gratitude, and they will perhaps find consolation in the truth that "old customs die hard." I am told that it was owing to the strict adherence to the established law of precedents that they were not associated with their better halves in the inclusion of their fair signatures to this congratulatory parchment. In the conservatism of my advanced years, following in the footsteps of our predecessors, whom we would all like to honour, I must be content with the precedent myself. I will, however, confess that the ladies' presence here is a visible manifestation which but adds to the charm of a ceremony I cannot easily forget. Ladies and gentlemen, permit me once more to thank you most heartily for your good will and good wishes. (Loud Applause.)

Refreshments were then served and the company soon after retired.

We may add our congratulations—to our Parsee friends for the unanimity of the feeling of brotherhood in their desire to do honour to a gentleman, the announcement of whose Knighthood was received with so much genuine satisfaction throughout the Colony but three months ago.

CHINA'S PARLIAMENT.

AN IMPERIAL EDICT.

The following translation of an Imperial edict, dated Peking, June 27, is taken from the *N. C. D. News*:—We are in receipt of a memorial from the Censorate, submitting a petition from Sun Hsiang-yi, member of the Provincial Assembly in Chihli province, delegates from the different provinces and others, in which they pray for the speedy opening of a Parliament. We have perused and noted its contents. With regard to the question of expediting the inauguration of a Parliament, we received a just petition in the 18th moon last year on the subject, when We issued an edict clearly stating that on the completion of the preparations in nine years, and when the required standard has prevailed among the people in the whole empire, We shall resolutely issue a Decree and fix a time for Parliament to be assembled. The Throne, in exercising care in adoption of any measure, hopes that its Ministers and people will not aim at empty names and sacrifice actual results. In the present year the Censorate of Constitutional Reforms reported to Us of the dispatch of properly chosen deputies to proceed separately to the different provinces and to organize the constitutional measures carried out as compared with the preparations laid down on the programme, and the Commission also ordered the provinces to estimate the expenditure required to carry out the preparations. To-day on personal inquiries made of the executive Ministers in the various Ministries, the latter state that the preparations due to be carried out in their order have not been completed.

In view of the serious burden entailed to Us by the last Emperor and considering the sincerity of the prayers and cries of Our subjects, We have been filled with solicitude day and night, and We deeply hope that as soon as constitutional government is established Our anxieties and labours may be lightened. We grudge not the creation of houses of Parliament in any way.

We feel, however, the paramount importance of government and the great multitudinousness of constitutional measures. On the rapidity or slowness and the order of action having government, safety or danger. Rash action brings regret, but mature contemplation ensures safety.

As to the position of a house of Parliament, it is in constitution an organ to counsel legislation. There are many measures collateral to a Parliament which are important, but in not all of which Parliament can participate.

To say that once Parliament is opened complete success is ensured and prosperous rule may be attained would be a principle unknown in any age, ancient or modern, and unknown in any time, Chinese or foreign.

Moreover, with a wide territory and the present financial straits, added to which are repeated local distresses and fears of unrest, the progress of constitutional measures cannot but be hindered. The Throne expects results according to the assigned periods, and has never allowed the execution of the measures to be relaxed. Our unceasing and urgent desire for able administration should have been appreciated by Our Ministers and people. The date for the opening of the Senate will be in the 9th moon, this year, and Edicts have been issued appointing its members to assemble before the opening. It would work with one accord, those above and below, to endeavour to attain wise rule, the Senate not only will form a foundation, but will also serve to foster the spirit of a Parliament. We follow the plan previously laid down and decide still to await completion of the nine years' preparation, when an Edict will be issued to fix a date for the convention of a Parliament. We are deeply aware of your loyalty and affection, but as the matter is a momentous one, proper order in action is advisable. We have given unequivocal order in the matter and desire not to be vexed with further prayer. This is specially made known for general information.

JAPANESE newspapers report that the new agreement between Russia and Japan is already arranged, and that it may be expected to be signed very shortly. It does not constitute an alliance. The agreement has been referred to Great Britain and France pending public opinion.

The illuminated address was enclosed in a blue envelope with heavy silver corners and a central seal, which bore the following inscription:—Presented to Sir H. N. Mody, Kt., by the Members of the Parsee Community, Hongkong and Canton, 1910.

OFIUM IN HONGKONG.

DANGER TO THE COMPLAINANT GOVERNMENT.

The wicked are apparently never to cease from troubling, for we see by the telegraph and yesterday, seeing that Mr. Theodore Taylor, who shares with Sir Robert Laidlaw the bad pre-eminence of appearing to lead the badging of the quite complaisant Liberal Government over anti-opium, or, as it is considered here, anti-excessive revenue measures, has been again indulging himself in the old vice of interfering with what, were this a land of liberty, it would be rank impudence to meddle with. Mr. Theodore Taylor has expressed his thanks to the Government for their active suppression of opium 'depos' in Hongkong and the Straits Settlements. That person further asked the Colonial Office to order the respective Governments of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements to register all existing opium smokers, and to refuse to register any more. It is rather

adding insult to injury that this individual should suggest that this Colony, which has already been sufficiently harassed and hampered in its financial outlook by the cumulative privation looming up before it in the near future, should charge itself with an additional expenditure the official registration of opium smokers. Probably the whole medical experience in the United Kingdom would place the evils from the excessive consumption of tea, with all its destructive effects on the nervous and digestive systems, as comparatively considerably less than those that have arisen from the excessive consumption of opium. The real evil, to our thinking, is the fundamental one of the

DENIAL OF INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY.

It is in the spirit of the principle of liberty, far better that a man should be free to do a thing that he thinks right, and others think wrong, than that he should be coerced into refraining from doing what others think wrong and he thinks right, always provided that no injury accrues to society from his action, and that there is no infringement of the common law and public order. There is a national limit to the powers of majorities, and that limit is marked by the transgression of the natural right of the individual to his freedom of opinion and of action. But never was there a tyrant so tyrannical as a majority, particularly in these days where Radical and Social majorities try to coerce all others into conformity with their policies. What is the use of doing what others think wrong and he thinks right, always provided that no injury accrues to society from his action, and that there is no infringement of the common law and public order. 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